

THE LUCAS CASE.

FALLING DOWN ALL ALONG THE LINE YESTERDAY.

The Burglar Elton Relates a Fishy Story—He Tells How He Operated in This City—Damaging Evidence Against Elton Continued.

The preliminary examination of A. J. Lucas, manager of the Pacific Coast Detective Agency of this city, was resumed yesterday in Justice Taney's court.

Defending counsel again raised the question as to the whereabouts of the warrants by virtue of which Lucas' office and house were searched. No new light was thrown upon their disappearance, and no one seemed to know anything about them.

EMIL HARRIS

was the first witness put forward by the prosecution, his testimony being as follows: I held the position of captain of detectives and Deputy Sheriff at the time I made the search. I was employed by the City Council and Mayor; they elected me and paid me. I have nothing to do with Chief Cuddy whatever.

COL. WELCH: In what capacity did you search Lucas' office?

Witness: As an officer duly sworn.

COL. WELCH: I ask you again in which capacity did you search the premises?

Witness: I went there as both detective and Deputy Sheriff. I don't know that I can answer differently. I reported the matter to the city authorities, and the articles turned over were placed in the safe. There was no safe in the Mayor's office, and they were deposited with the Sheriff for safe keeping. I took also a bunch of skeleton keys, a small billy and a memorandum book. I turned them over to the clerk of Judge O'Malley's office. The billy is now at the Mayor's office and the memorandum book is locked up with the billy. Before being employed by the city I was known as a private detective. We made no return of his arrest on the first day, as it was too late. I had a warrant to search the stolen goods and had not found them. I had nothing to make a arrest without any warrant. I did neither go to McCurry nor urge him to swear out a complaint. We sent to him asking him to identify certain of the articles found. He came to the office and identified his property, and I accompanied him over to the District Attorney's office, where the complaint was drawn up. I had nothing to do with the first arrest from Jailer Russell and later from Elton.

BEDRIGHT: I found the piece of white paper in which the jewelry was found yesterday when we were removing the various articles on the table. It never was marked at all, nor was there anything to indicate that the contents were stolen. We drew Lucas' attention to the fact. Lucas spoke to his boy Elton and told him that he was a thief and had ran away from England with \$500. He said he knew the articles must have been stolen when he received them from Elton. He denied having had him in his employ at any time.

It was Lucas opened the safe and handed the jewelry out; Whipple tried to open the safe, but failed.

THEODORE C. METZLER

then testified: I know A. J. Lucas and accompanied Mr. Harris when a search was made at Lucas' office. On the 19th of April we proceeded to the office with three search warrants, and upon reading the second warrant he said he had the pistol and went to the safe and brought a packet containing jewelry and which, he said, was stolen property. He pulled out a button-hook from his pocket and said that the purse was in his wife's possession and the corkscrew was at his house. When he handed the goods over he said: "I knew those articles were stolen." I asked him why he had not turned them over to the proper authorities, as he was not a sworn officer. He said he had shown them to Chief Cuddy and he was holding them for a reward—that that was the way in which he made his living. We found only the pencil, button-hook and purse at the house. I saw the paper in which the smaller articles were wrapped; it was plain on the one side but "W. H. RUSSELL" on the other. The property, Lucas denied ever having employed Elton, but acknowledged afterwards that he had employed him for a few days in San Francisco. He said Elton had given him the articles we found to keep when he arrived in Los Angeles. I asked him if he had not paid Elton's board, to which he replied that he had—not but that he had paid him the difference.

Cross-examined: I arrived in this city to live last January. I resigned from the police force there four years ago. I was not suspended for crooked work there. COL. WELCH: Did you resign from the detective or police force under irregularities preferred against you?

Witness: I resigned under charges preferred against me. I was suspended for a short time, but I was implicated. The Harbor Commissioners never preferred charges against me. I was employed in the Secret Service Bureau under Frank Strong. No charges were made against me, but I have high recommendations from my superior officers when I left. Twice there were charges made against me while I resided in San Francisco. When I left this city I was employed by Mayor Workman, and was sworn in the ordinary way. I worked in this matter under the direction of Detective Harris. There were five employed; Harris, Garrett, McGrath, Vidente and myself. I swore out the warrant against Lucas from information I received from Elton. I had heard about him and Lucas standing in together and consequently I went to him to get him to do the same. I believe Detective Harris told him that what he said would not be used against him. In San Francisco I had no connection whatever with Elton. The fact was that the Pacific Detective Agency was then regarded as a crooked business right through. I had been to San Francisco and found some of his nasty crooked work there. I know him to be a felon convicted of an offense for which he has done time. When we went into Lucas' office I told him what our business was, in the presence of Whipple, who was sitting there. When I had read the second warrant he asked me to read it again upon which he interrupted and said: "You can't arrest me; just stop right here." We had gone there to arrest Lucas, if we found the articles; we didn't go to make a holiday feast of it. He asked to look at the search warrant and I let him look it through. I forgot where the badge was found. I think it was with the pistol. I made a point of getting it, considering its importance of evidence.

COL. WELCH: You were looking for evidence, then, against Lucas?

Witness: Most assuredly I was. We had no warrant to take his safe deposit box, but when I asked the question if he had one, he said "yes," and volunteered it to us. Three men had been sent ahead to Lucas' house to prevent communication, and Detective Harris, Jailer Russell and myself followed. A friend of ours, as we were starting a newspaper man jumped in, and didn't feel like telling him to jump out, for we have to be a trifle courteous to those gentlemen.

Witness: Described at length the search at the house, after which he resumed: Lucas was held in jail until the next day, when a complaint was filed. We sought out the owners of the articles to identify the property. I took him to the police station and every article which we got on the search warrant. When Elton gave us the list of articles he handed over to Lucas, I asked him if he could go with me and show me where the various articles had been taken. One night went with me and showed me a variety of houses, and in each instance we found out that his account was correct.

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TALKS WITH CITIZENS.

Globe Trotter.—"I have visited pretty nearly all the leading health and pleasure resorts of the globe, and I must say that, in point of natural attractions as an all-the-year-round resort, Los Angeles—eh—takes the cake!"—isn't that what you say? With scarcely an exception, the leading Meccas of the nineteenth century health and pleasure-seeker do not even claim to be attractive for more than a few months in the year. Some of the hotels in the Swiss Alps are only open four months in the year, while the resorts on the Mediterranean Riviera are only crowded during a short winter season, and the German "kur" which you have a magnificent geographical position, as if Nature had intended this for her chosen sanitarium—just sufficiently remote from the ocean to escape the full sweep of the ocean breeze and occasional fogs, and yet not so far to cause you to suffer from the summer heat which is natural to inland places in this latitude. I have seen nothing more charming than the view from one of the hills in the western part of the city in early spring—the tree-embowered city stretched like a relief map in the foreground, framed by bright green foothills and sombre, snow-capped mountains. Los Angeles were in Italy, artists would make pilgrimages to depict its beauties out.

"Having said so much, you will admit that I am fully alive to the advantages of your beautiful city, and will not take it amiss if I make a few critical suggestions. When I have told what Nature has done for you I have, unfortunately, almost reached the end of the chapter. With the exception of some beautiful private gardens, which would do credit to any place in the world, your citizens are failing to take advantage of the great opportunity which you create and picturesque location offer. Nature, when unadorned, adorned the most may be true in reference to a woman, but it will not apply equally well to a city. Your people should remember that, in addition to the vast army of invalids, who come hither for the sake of your life-giving atmosphere and invigorating sunshine, there are nowaday's in the world, besides the invalids, the rich, who spend a great portion of their life in places which appeal to those esthetic tastes which plethoric permits permit them to cultivate. This class forms at least three-fourths of the visitors to the European baths. Those resorts, though infinitely less favored than Los Angeles by Nature, have, by the judicious expenditure of well-directed artistic effort, become bows of beauty, from which many celebrities and themselves away, and to which, in after years, memory is ever turning in pleasurable recollection. Wide boulevards, level as a billiard-table, and lined with lovely trees; romantic parks, with fountains, shady trees, walks, grottoes, and miniature lakes; a picked orchestra, giving performances twice a day; assembly rooms for evening receptions, and so on. But a few of the attractions offered by some of the older and world-renowned health resorts—attractions which cause the visitor to prolong his stay and expedite his return. Now, why cannot your City Council or your Board of Trade do something in this direction? There is ten times as much money here as in the average European resort. All you need to do is to spend a few thousand dollars in advertising, and you will have the bodies I have mentioned to do anything, why cannot an organization of your citizens take the matter in hand? This matter of the organized beautifying of your cities is one of the very few points in which it seems to me that a 'go-as-you-please' government is at a disadvantage as compared with a mild despotism. Still, there is no reason why you should not permit what you are doing, and 'soften' the blow that is ahead of you in this respect. In fact, in the cozier portions of the United States, where they labor under every climatic disadvantage, I have seen cities which are as beautiful as to cause one to regret that the Ice King should hold them for so great a part of the year in his embrace. With a little judicious and tasteful expenditure of money during the next few years, there is no reason why Los Angeles should not become the leading resort and headquarters for the world—yes, 'globe-trotters,' if you will."

Judge Cheney.—In conversation with a TIMES reporter yesterday about the pressure of business in certain departments of the Superior Court, Judge Cheney, while lamenting the constantly-increasing number of cases on the criminal calendar, stated that it was scarcely to be wondered at. That the criminal people in Southern California bring with them a train of a number of evil-disposed people who recruit the criminal ranks here and keep the courts busy. This will last just as long as Los Angeles is a prosperous and growing city. In addition to the pressure, business is very much increased by country justices of the peace sending up cases of misdemeanor and such like offenses that could not be tried by a state justice. Quite one-third of such cases sent to the Superior Court have no business there. It is essential that the judge of the criminal department keep *au courant* with the trend of opinion of the authorities, in order that rulings may be made—as of necessity they must be—promptly and correctly. At present, however, in order to do the hours have to be stolen from the court and the criminal justice department are unknown. And yet such a state of things cannot possibly continue long. A judge's working tools are his brains, and unless he can maintain his mental equilibrium and face his work with a thoroughly healthy mind in a sound body, somebody will suffer. Said Judge Cheney: "I wish to take a vacation next month, if I can, and will do rapidly, as I am clearing the docket, and as I understand the situation it is simply a matter of my taking a vacation or being absent from the bench through illness from over-pressure. I am fagged out, and at least one of the other judges is in precisely the same fix."

To sum up the matter briefly, the criminal business is rapidly becoming too heavy to be disposed of in one court, despite the fact that nothing but required to do so by law. In Department 1, cases awaiting trial are set each Monday in order to bring to trial at the earliest moment any prisoners who may be in the County Jail.

The Democracy and the Gamblers.—A prominent citizen, who by the way is a Democrat of the old school, and who is noted for saying just what he thinks, is thoroughly disgusted with the manner in which his city brothers in the faith conduct local politics. In conversation with a TIMES reporter he said:

"I am not opposed to gambling, except for the reason that the Penal Code makes it a crime. I have always believed that if people are fools enough to be taken in by sharpers who carry the brand of their trade on their foreheads, then they are more to blame than are the swindlers. But that is not what I wanted to say. We all know that Los Angeles is the best gambling town in the United States. The owners of gambling houses have made large sums of money since the boom started, and they will not give up the field without a hard struggle. It has been said that the gamblers are able to pay, and have paid between \$3000 and \$4000 a month for the privilege of running, and I believe it. No, that is not so, it is not probable that they will be able to keep open without bribing some one. When split in two, the Police Commission occurred the games were shut down. But just as soon as the commissioners made up—on the very afternoon—the games opened with a flourish, and they have been running ever since. Now, that \$3000 or \$4000 a month is going into somebody's pocket. We all know that hoodlum gamblers come mighty near running the local party, and we also know that hoodlum politicians won't get out and work unless they are well paid. It may not be very far from the mark to say that \$300 or \$400 a month during the coming campaign would be of great assistance to the grand old party, as it used to be before rascally bosses sprung up. I tell you things look mighty dark for the Democratic party, especially if it is to be run by such cattle."

Electric Railway Extension.—In answer to a question as to the proposed extension of the electric road out Pico street to Santa Monica, Col. C. H. Howland said:

"I can't tell you very much about that. The scheme has been seriously considered, and at one time was actively pushed, but we are not doing much now. It depends a good deal on what the people along the line of the road think of it. They have talked very seriously of it, and canvassers are now at work among the property owners, through whose lands the road would be forced, something definite may be done before long. Yes; such a line would pay as a rapid transit. We would like to build it,

NOTICE TO MARKERS.

Lighthouse Changes Near San Diego Announced.

The following official notice has been issued from the office of the United States Lighthouse Inspector, Twelfth District, date of San Francisco, May 7, 1888.

By order of the Lighthouse Board, the following additions to and changes in the buoyage at San Diego have been made:

1. The automatic whistling buoy has been removed to a position south three-quarters east from Point Loma, at the end of the kelp, distance from the end of the point, two and a half miles, in 14½ fathoms of water.

2. A bell buoy has been placed where the automatic whistling buoy was, in range with the two bar buoys.

3. A first-class spar buoy, painted red and black in horizontal stripes, has been placed on the south end of mid-ground shoal, in three and a quarter fathoms of water.

The two beacons on the middle-grounds in the upper bay, which were destroyed, will be replaced as soon as piles can be obtained, or the position will be marked by buoys.

NICHOLAS LUDLOW, Commander U. S. N. Lighthouse Inspector.

WHEN you have rooms to rent say so in the rent column of the TIMES.

NEW BUILDINGS.

Splendid Showing for the Future Los Angeles.

The following list of the principal buildings and enterprises now in course of construction in Los Angeles is compiled by K. Haines and published in his new paper, the *Pacific Opinion*, of May 5th:

ON FORT STREET.

County courthouse, southeast corner Fort and Temple; three stories, stone and brick; \$40,000.

Woman's Christian Temperance Union Temple, northwest corner Temple and Fort; three stories, brick and terra cotta; \$40,000.

Three-story brick, northeast corner of Temple and Fort; estimated \$25,000.

Three-story brick, southwest corner of Temple and Fort; estimated \$30,000.

Three-story brick, northeast corner of Fort and Second; estimated \$20,000.

Young Men's Christian Association, Fort, between Second and Third; four stories, brick; artistic finish; \$100,000.

J. H. Griffith, four-story brick, Fort, between Second and Third; estimated \$20,000.

City Hall, Fort between Second and Third; three stories, brick and stone; \$200,000.

Crocker block, Fort, between Second and Third; three stories, brick; \$25,000.

Corner Fort and Sixth, brick; estimated \$20,000.

Postoffice, Fort, between Sixth and Seventh; three-story brick; \$50,000.

Two-story brick, by E. F. Spence and J. M. Elliott, next to daily TIMES, between First and Franklin; \$11,700.

SPRING STREET.

Phillips block, corner Franklin; four stories, brick and granite; \$200,000.

Wilson block, corner First; four stories, brick; \$100,000.

Bryant and Bonebrake, corner Second; six stories, brick and stone; finest finish; \$200,000.

Opera-house, between Second and Third; three stories, brick; \$60,000.

S. C. Foy, one-story brick, between Second and Third; \$8000.

D. Freedman, Sixth; four-story brick; estimated \$73,000.

Elk block, between Second and Fourth; four-story brick; \$12,000.

McGarvin & White, between Second and Third; 40x100, two-story and basement; \$18,000.

E. B. Miller, old church site, between First and Second; five-story brick, \$100,000.

MAIN STREET.

Hotel "Splendid," corner Tenth; area covered 300x330 feet; seven stories, brick and stone; all improvements and conveniences known; \$1,000,000.

Government building, corner Winston; estimated \$250,000.

Lankershim block, corner Winston; four-story brick, 60x30; \$40,000.

South Pacific Railroad, depot, foot of Fifth, area, covered, 130x315, wood, iron and glass; estimated \$200,000.

Three-story brick, corner Walters; \$20,000.

Chinese stores, corner Marchessault; two stories; \$10,000.

City Water Company, corner Marchessault; two-story brick; \$11,000.

China stores; one-story brick; \$2000.

Macy block, corner Macy, three stories and basement, brick, 50x30; \$20,000.

Pease block, 537 North Main, brick, three stories; estimated \$20,000.

Tonkin block, corner Walters and Upper Main, three-story brick; estimated \$25,000.

Dr. Burbank, opera-house, between Fifth and Sixth, 110 feet front, four-story brick; \$150,000.

ALAMEDA STREET.

Southern Pacific Railroad, depot, foot of Fifth, area, covered, 130x315, wood, iron and glass; estimated \$200,000.

Three-story brick, between Third and Fourth; three stories, brick; \$25,000.

Panorama block, between Third and Fourth; brick, three stories, \$30,000.

Jacoby Bros., corner Second; one-story brick; 12 stories; \$15,000.

Frank Franco, between Second and Fourth; two-story brick; \$12,000.

Children's Home, 6½x6. Part.

Children's sold colored French ribbed stockings at 6½ a pair; don't overlook this, or you will miss a bargain; worth 12½c a pair.

Ladies' Jersey Jackets, 6½c.

Ladies' black and colored jerseys, 40c each; a good 12½c garment, and worth 90c.

Ladies' Lisle for 12½c.

Wonders will never cease. Ladies' genuine black lace-thread hose at 25c a pair; never known to be sold for less than 50c a pair.

Children's Hose, 6½c.

Children's sold colored French ribbed stockings at 6½ a pair; don't overlook this, or you will miss a bargain; worth 12½c a pair.

Ladies' Jersey Jackets, 6½c.

Male of jersey cloth, an English walking jacket; the best we have ever seen at \$2.75; always at the ready; see them.

Fancy ribbons, 25c a yard.

Large Bottles, Florida Water, 25c a bottle.

Remember these are the large-size bottles of Florida water at 25c; sold by one at a time.

Lawn Dress Patterns, 95c a Suit.

Consisting of 10 yards of material and eight yards of embroidery for 95c; hardly the price of the embroidery.

On Work Lawns, 95c a Yard.

A very fine lawn in an open work lawn at 95c; worth 15c.

Open Kid Gloves, 12c a Pair.

Open shade kid gloves, in the sizes of 5½ and 6 only, at 12c; worth as high as \$1.25 a pair; sold on account of lacking sizes.

Ladie's Gloves, 12c a Pair.

Large Kid Gloves, 12c a Pair.

WASHINGTON.

A Congressman Appears with a Protest.

He Charges the Coal Ring with As-sailing California Petroleum.

Cleveland to Read Lincoln's Address at Gettysburg.

The House Still Pegging Away at the Bill! The Discussion to Last Through the Coming Week—Other Washington News.

By Telegraph to The Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 12.—[By the Associated Press.] The Examiner's Washington special says: A Congressman appeared before Inspector-General Dumont today on behalf of the petroleum producers' interest in California. He claimed that the fight against the use of petroleum as fuel was instigated by the coal influence in San Francisco, and had been going on secretly for months, and asked that further investigation be made supplementary to Inspector Lubbock's report on the matter.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

Cleveland to Read Lincoln's Address at Gettysburg.

WASHINGTON, May 12.—[By the Associated Press.] The House Committee on Military Affairs ordered a favorable report of the bill appropriating \$25,000 to defray the expenses of the anniversary celebration of the battle of Gettysburg next July. The President is expected to be present at the celebration, and, according to the present programme, he will read the speech delivered by President Lincoln on the battlefield as an introduction to his own remarks.

CONFIDENT DEMOCRATS.

The Democratic members of the House Committee on Ways and Means have decided to consent to an extension of the general debate on the Tariff Bill, which was to have closed on Wednesday next, to the following Saturday. This decision was arrived at this morning, after consultation with leading Republican members, and assurance was said to be given them that the extension would not result in any postponement of final action on the bill.

Carlisle expects to make the closing speech on the Democratic side, and Reed or McKinley on the Republican.

A Democratic member of the Ways and Means Committee says: "I believe the bill is stronger now than ever, and that it will pass substantially as it came from our committee. Of one thing you can be certain, either the House will pass a bill that will be some advantage to the Democratic party and the country or none at all. There is a Democratic majority in the House of 11, and we count on the votes of three Republicans and three independents. As often as we expect to lose the Radical Democrats, even if all the doubtful Democrats should go with the opposition, we shall still be able to pass the bill. When it was introduced we expected to lose the votes of Ohio and California on the free wool clause, but we now believe that both Ohio and California Democrats will vote for our wool schedule."

CALIFORNIA SURVEYS ORDERED.

The Commissioner of the General Land Office, upon application of certain claimants of the San Raimundo or "Copinger" ranch in California, has instructed the Surveyor-General of California to execute surveys to define, among other things, the one-league line from and parallel with the Bay of San Francisco, which is held to be the proper boundary of Las Pulgas rancho. The survey is to be made in evidence before the commissioners, a suit which has been ordered by the Attorney-General to correct and reform the patented survey of Las Pulgas and San Raimundo grants. The Surveyor-General has also instructed the Surveyor-General of California to make a survey of the northern line of Buri Buri and southern line of Canada de Guadalupe, Laredo, and the Yrode Viega ranchos, and ordered that the same may be used as an exhibit in court to show the quantity of public lands that are alleged to have been wrongfully included in said ranchos by patented surveys thereof.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Secretary of the Treasury today accepted bonds to the amount of \$901,700. Bonds offered amounted to \$6,467,000.

FIFTIETH CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON (D. C.), May 12.—[By the Associated Press.] House.—The House, after passing the Senate bill granting a right of way to the Ft. Smith and El Paso Railroad Company through the Indian Territory, went into committee of the whole on the Tariff Bill.

Mr. Hauger of Wisconsin concluded his speech in opposition to the bill. He addressed himself especially to the labor question, as it was affected by the tariff.

Mr. Townsend of Illinois spoke in support of the bill. The issue, he said, was not between protection and free trade. The only issue raised by the bill was whether Congress would reduce the high tariff, which was wholly unnecessary now, and produced distress among the masses of the people. The bill did not go far enough. It did not go so far as the President had intended it should go, nor so far as Senator Sherman had declared it might safely go; yet it gave relief to the overtaxed people, and would have his cordial support. It was a conservative and judicious modification of the tariff on a fair business basis. He denied that the bill was a sectional one. Several gentlemen had been wild with fear that coal and iron ore were put upon the free list by the bill. He denied that the bill did this; but even if it did, it was strange that Democrats should be arraigned in bloody-shirt speeches as disloyal when they simply stepped in the footprints of leading Republicans in the Senate.

Mr. Kelley said that the bill did, in a roundabout but effectual way, put coal and salt on the free list.

Mr. Townsend replied that he had been informed that if the bill was equivalent on that point it would be amended; but even if the bill did put coal on the free list, was that a crime, when gentlemen who were among the most potent of the Republican leaders demanded that coal should go on the free list at a time when the rate of taxation was less than it was today. In 1871 Gen. Garfield had voted to put coal and salt on the free list, as had Messrs. Frye, Hale and Dawes.

Mr. Kelley explained Garfield's conversion to protectionism.

Mr. Townsend: What was your reason for disobeying the action of the Republican caucus the year after Garfield's conversion?

Mr. Kelley: What right have you to interrogate as to my personal relations and personal reasons? There are other questions than tariff in the world.

Mr. Townsend disclaimed any intention of desiring to pry into Mr. Kelley's personal affairs. Upon the consideration of the bill, Mr. Townsend declared that the Republican representative from the west could vote against it without betraying his constituents. He did not charge improper motives. The gentlemen might be deluded, but if they were sincere in their advocacy of protection, they were deluded to such an extent as to obstruct what was for the best interest of the country.

The Democratic party had re-dreamed the pledges it has given to the people. The line of demarcation between the two great national parties was defined in the bill.

Mr. Cannon of Illinois said that it always occurred to him when his colleague (Mr. Townsend) spoke, that his colleague's

highest ambition was not to discuss a question on the broad ground of principle, but to drive back in the past and try to establish his case by showing that somebody who disagreed with him agreed with him some time ago. His colleague had said that he (Mr. Cannon) misapprehended his constituents' interest. Illinois today had more wealth than Massachusetts and had as many manufacturers as Massachusetts, and the state of Illinois is the 11th. When a sleep which had overspread the district would be broken, and the sound of the hammer and hum of the spindle would be heard there. Then his colleague would be converted.

Mr. Milliken of Maine, alluding to a remark of Mr. Townsendship as to Blaine being repudiated by the people, thought it was very natural that the people, in their own way, pursued their own business in his own way, troubling nobody, taking no part in American politics, except to be interested, as every patriotic American must be, should be such a source of anxiety as he was. The gentleman had said that Blaine had been repudiated by the people, but the statement was not true. He had been repudiated by certain Democratic methods which, in his opinion, were not good. He presented the people from speaking their voice. He (Mr. Milliken) would say to the gentleman that neither he nor his party dared to accept the honest verdict of the people.

Mr. Kean of New York spoke against the bill. He characterized it as a sacrifice of the industries of the country to the interest of President Cleveland.

Mr. Allard of Mississippi, referring to some remarks made by Mr. Foran of Ohio concerning the South, said he wondered where the gentleman learned all he knew about the South. If the gentleman knew more about the doctrines of protection and free trade than he did about the South, he never ought to speak about the tariff.

Mr. Foran suggested that he learned something about the South in 1884.

Mr. Allard, referring to the remark made by Mr. Morrow of California, that the recent failure of W. T. Coleman & Co. was attributed to the fact that the Mills Bill put borax on the free list, said that the firm was a combination to raise the price of borax from 6 to 7½ cents per pound.

Mr. Morrow suggested that before the native article of borax was produced the price had never been below 6 cents per pound.

Mr. Allard hoped that the Mills Bill would treat every other trust in the same way. If there could be no graver charge brought against the measure than that it burst a trust, he said, let the good work go on.

Mr. Leiblack of New Jersey said that the President deserved the admiration of the American party for having taken away all possibility of a sectional campaign in the South.

For years the Democratic party had deceived the people of his district as to the true status of that party. In vain would the Democratic political managers again attempt to inaugurate the dishonest methods of a campaign. The President had effectively declared that it was dishonest to effect both hot and cold on the tariff bill, and that it was dishonest to rebuke the men who sought to cripple his industries by the overwhelming defeat of the Democratic party at the coming election.

The committee then rose, and the House adjourned.

TURF TOPICS.

Close of the Great Spring Meeting at Lexington.

LEXINGTON (Ky.), May 12.—[By the Associated Press.] The spring meeting of the Kentucky Association closed today. The attendance during the meeting has been the largest ever known in the history of the association.

One and one-eighth miles for 3-year-olds and upwards, two starters—Unique won, Myrtle second. Time, 1:38½.

One and one-quarter miles—Hypocrite won, Jada L. second, Falerno third. Time, 2:30.

One mile—Lepanto won, Kilmeny second, Princess Blanding third. Time, 1:45½.

All ages, one and one-quarter miles—Hector won, Almo second, Insolence third. Time, 2:11.

BROOKLYN JOCKEY CLUB.

NEW YORK, May 12.—The Brooklyn Jockey Club races at Gravesend, L. I., open next Tuesday. The stakes for the Brooklyn handcap are expected to attract a number of good horses and fast time is looked for. Among the probable starters are: The Bard, Hanover, Saxony, Grover Cleveland, Dick Mistletoe and Elwood. Bill Ardmore is in training, and there are one or two others that may put in an appearance. If Hanover and The Bard should start, the race will probably be between them. Baldwin's Emperor of Norfolk has been declared out of the race, but Baldwin will have a first-class representative in Volante. He will probably have a trial tomorrow. Isaac Murphy will ride the horse. California and Adeline arrived yesterday and Kalakoa, Dunbey and Banbury arrive this evening.

BASCHE.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 12.—At Bay District, weather and track were good, and the attendance was fair.

Trotting, best three in five—Dick Brown won, Col. Hawkins second, Tramp third. Best time, 2:29½.

Second and last race—Minnie Lee won, Big Jim second. Best time, 2:34.

BASCHE.

PITTSBURGH, May 12.—Pittsburgh, 7; Boston, 4.

DETROIT, May 12.—Detroit, 3; Philadelphia, 1. Twelve innings.

INDIANAPOLIS, May 12.—Indianapolis, 11; Washington, 0.

CHICAGO, May 12.—Chicago, 9; New York, 3.

CINCINNATI, May 12.—Cincinnati, 8; Louisville, 3.

CLEVELAND, May 12.—Cleveland, 4; Pittsburgh, 5.

PHILADELPHIA, May 12.—Athletics, 2; Brooklyn, 2.

ST. LOUIS, May 12.—St. Louis, 4; Kansas City, 2.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 12.—Stockton, 13; Greenhead & Morris, 5.

WARDEN McCOMB COMPLIMENTED.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 13.—J. K. Luttrell appointed to inspect the San Quentin prison has submitted his report to the State Board of Prison Directors complimenting Warden McComb on improvements and discipline shown in the prison. Receipts from the jute products for the last four months amount to \$65,503. The sum is now more than the cost of \$16,658. The net profit for four months was \$19,621. In the sash and door factory 123 men now do as much work as 212 did formerly.

A DIAMOND ROBBERY.

LEXINGTON (Ky.), May 12.—Today a well-dressed man and woman entered the jewelry store of Klume & Floberg, made a small deposit on a set of jewelry, which they said they would call for later in the day. Soon after their departure the proprietors found that they had been robbed of diamonds worth \$300, which the couple had been looking at. The police were notified, but the parties were not found.

A KENTUCKY BAD MAN.

LEXINGTON (Ky.), May 12.—Jack Richardson of this county, who has the name of being a bad man, today shot and instantly killed Policeman Thomas Donnellan and seriously wounded William Pennington. Richardson had been arrested at the race-track for creating a disturbance, and when brought before a justice, escaped. In the attempt at his recapture the shooting took place.

SUED FOR TAKING TIMBER.

TUCSON, May 12.—United States Attorney Rous has instituted suit against the Silver King Mining Company for \$18,175, also suits against the Southern Pacific Railroad Company for \$61,300 for cutting wood on Government land.

A SOCIALIST'S SENTENCE.

MILWAUKEE, May 12.—The Court Commissioner decided that the Grottkau, the noted Socialist, will have to serve a year from the date of his commitment, April 5th, in the House of Correction for incurring a fine.

SWIFT TO STUMP OREGON.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 12.—John F. Swift left here today for Oregon, where he will remain until the State election next month, and stump the State in the interest of the Republican party.

Mr. Cannon of Illinois said that it always occurred to him when his colleague (Mr. Townsend) spoke, that his colleague's

EASTERN TOPICS.

German Societies to Pass on Socialism.

Littlewood Carries Off the Honors in the Great Walk.

The African Methodist Conference Has an Uproarious Session.

Rising Rivers Causing Great Losses of Property in the Mississippi Valley—Events on the Turf—Baseball Games—Other Events.

By Telegraph to The Times.

CHICAGO, May 12.—[By the Associated Press.] Delegates to the biennial session of the North American Turner Bund, which opens in the North Side Turner Hall a week from tomorrow, are arriving. The 345 societies and 30,000 members comprising the Turner Bund will be represented by two delegates each, and there will be, consequently, nearly 500 delegates in the convention. The question to be settled at this session, which is of the greatest interest to the general public, is the stand the bund will take regarding anarchist and socialist agitations. This question has been brought before the bund tribunal as the outcome of the execution of last November. All indications point to a decided heated time when the convention proceeds to grapple with this issue.

BISHOP TAYLOR.

His Missionary Report Causes a Long Discussion.

NEW YORK, May 12.—[By the Associated Press.] Bishop Foster presided at the Methodist Episcopal Conference today. The rules were suspended that Bishop Taylor might make his report on his work in Africa.

When the Bishop stepped to the front of the stage the people arose to their feet and applauded for several minutes. He said his success in Liberia was wonderful, and read a statement comparing statistics in Liberia in 1884 and 1886. Schools, scholars, teachers and ministers have increased in number. The liquor traffic has grown less, and is now confined entirely to Dutch settlers. The suppression of vice is due to the work of Miss Amanda Smith. He next gave his history of the evangelization for three years. Bishop Taylor took a long time to explain his position toward the General Conference, it being claimed that he was not entitled to a seat among the bishops, and the gist of his remarks was to the effect that he had not been guilty of disloyalty, and therefore was entitled to a voice in the body.

Bishop Taylor had finished, Dr. Gue of Illinois moved the committee be apportioned, consisting of two delegates from each separate district and three delegates-at-large, to consider the report.

This created a great deal of discussion.

Dr. Neely of Philadelphia moved as a substitute that the part of the report which refers to the Committee on Missions be referred to the Committee on Missions and the report to the committee on Episcopacy.

The substitute was adopted.

Rev. Charles McLean of St. John's River created quite a sensation by offering a resolution to the effect that no one should be elected or consecrated bishop until he had taken a cast-iron oath to abstain from the use of tobacco. It was voted down.

A resolution from the Kansas conference was introduced that the conference protest against the liquor traffic. It was moved to lay the resolution on the table. Lost. The resolution was referred to the Committee on Temperance. Adjourned till Monday.

AFRICAN METHODISTS EXCITED.

INDIANAPOLIS, May 12.—In the African Methodist Episcopal Conference today the subject of union with the Canadian Church came up. At the close of speeches, pro and con, a series of resolutions was read declaring the union consummated and all conditions fulfilled, and that the general conference will support it as strongly as possible. When a vote came to be taken by yeas and nays many voters desired to explain their positions, or to favor the motion but not vote for it. To do this all the conditions had been fulfilled. The audience was in a continuous uproar, and owing to the number of explanations made, the vote proceeded slowly. When Bishop Payne was called he said the union was based on deception, suppression and absolute lying, and voted against it. This created a sensation and some hisses were heard. All the rest of the bishops voted yeas, and the resolutions were adopted.

LITTLEWOOD WINS.

Close of the Great Walk at New York.

NEW YORK, May 12.—[By the Associated Press.] The crowd at the garden after midnight was one of the largest since the walk began—estimated at fully 10,000 spectators. The excitement was intense, caused by the fact that the Mexican had succeeded in getting within two and a half miles of Littlewood. It was plain, however, that the wonderful work was being done on the feet-footed greaser. Shortly after midnight he commenced to stagger around the track like a drunken man. He retired to his room only to be driven out again by his relentless trainers. Again he staggered and reeled along until to the amazement of the multitude he fell to the ground. The poor fellow got up only to fall again. Dozens of voices cried out, "He has been drugged!" This his trainee stoutly denied, and he was taken off the track amid the groans of the spectators.

The score at 9 o'clock was: Littlewood, 56½; Guerrero, 55½; Herty, 53½; Noremac, 50½; Golden, 48½; Hughes, 47½; Campana, 32½.

At 9:35 Littlewood had beaten Albert's record of 57½ miles, by 25 minutes, and was only a mile and four laps behind the best record.

A 10 o'clock Littlewood tied the best record for the one hundred and thirtieth which, Herty's, of 57½ miles 88 yards.

At 10 o'clock the score was: Littlewood, 60½; Herty, 55½; Golden, 51½; Campana, 37½; Guerrero, 57½; Noremac, 52½; Hughes, 49½.

After Littlewood's trainer announced at 6:30 that his man would not make a record because of a split toe, there was very little interest in the struggle. The sorry-looking greaser, however, continued to stagger around the track, and the unfortunate man was dragged along, twisting a lap or two, but was evidently suffering intensely. At 10 o'clock the race was declared closed. The scores of those who made 525 miles or more and who are entitled to a share of the gate receipts are: Littlewood, 61½; Guerrero, 55½; Herty, 57½; Noremac, 53½; Golden, 52½; Campana, 37½; Guerrero, 57½; Noremac, 52½; Hughes, 49½.

FIRE COMMISSIONERS.

A VERY IMPORTANT MEETING OF THE BOARD.

The Fire Limits Fully Discussed—The Department Will Have to Look Sharp in the Future—Improvements Will Be Made.

The Board of Fire Commissioners met at the Mayor's office yesterday afternoon, with the Mayor presiding, and the following members present: Mayor Workman, President Humphreys, Councilman Teed and Fire Chief Moriarty.

After the reading of the minutes, the case of U. Haney, the engineer who was suspended, was taken up. A communication was read asking that the charges be investigated, when, after some further discussion, on motion of Commissioner Teed, Haney was ordered suspended until further orders of the board.

The action of the Chief in appointing Henry Bartholomew to the vacancy was approved, and the matter was dropped.

Mr. Harvey, as the representative of the Standard Oil Company, appeared before the board, and stated that as he was violating no ordinance of the city in the erection of his building he would like to be allowed to proceed.

Chief Moriarty stated that he had personally examined the building, and that it was a safe structure.

Mr. Harvey was asked to appear before the Council and state his case Monday.

An invitation was received from the Memorial Committee asking that the department be allowed to turn out on Memorial day. On motion, the invitation was accepted.

Mr. Humphreys moved that the communication of Charles Vanderkullen, in reference to rent, be referred to the Chief and Commissioner Teed.

The matter of the proposed change of the fire limits was then taken up, and the following was submitted, as having been adopted at the meeting in the Council chamber Tuesday:

Commencing at a point at the center line of First street, 150 feet west of the center line of First street; thence running southerly along this line to a point in the center line of Seventh street, 150 feet west of the west line of Fort street; thence easterly along the center line of Seventh street to a point 150 feet east of the east line of Main street; thence northerly along this line to a point in the center line of Fifth street, 150 feet east of the west line of Fort street; thence easterly along the center line of Second street to a point 150 feet east of the east line of Los Angeles street; thence northerly along the center line of Second street to a point 150 feet east of the east line of San Pedro street; thence northerly along this line to a point 150 feet east of the south line of First street; thence easterly along and parallel with First street to a point in the center line of Alameda street, 150 feet south of the south line of First street; thence northerly along the center line of Wilshire street to a point 150 feet south of the south line of Commercial street; thence easterly and parallel with Commercial street to a point in the center line of Alameda street 150 feet south of the south line of Commercial street; thence northerly along the center line of Alameda street, 150 feet south of the south line of First street; thence westerly and parallel with the north line of First street to a point in the center line of Wilshire street, 150 feet north of the north line of Temple street; thence westerly along the center line of Wilshire street to a point 150 feet south of the south line of Commercial street; thence easterly and parallel with Commercial street to a point in the center line of Alameda street 150 feet south of the south line of Commercial street; thence northerly along the center line of Alameda street, 150 feet south of the south line of First street; thence easterly and parallel with the north line of First street to a point 150 feet north of the north line of Temple street; thence northerly along the center line of First street to a point 150 feet west of the west line of New High street; thence southerly and parallel with New High street to a point 150 feet north of the north line of Temple street; thence westerly along the center line of First street to a point in the center line of Fort street, 150 feet north of the north line of Temple street; thence southerly along the center line of First street to a point 150 feet west of the west line of Fort street, which is the point of beginning.

After some discussion the Clerk was instructed to have the City Attorney draw up an ordinance in accordance with the recommendations above, to be submitted to the Council at its meeting tomorrow morning.

The usual bills were then presented, and with one exception, ordered paid. This exception was a bill for \$17,000 for the payment of one of the fire-houses, when eight men are on duty, which the board thought was crowding the season a little, and it was accordingly referred to Councilman Teed to investigate. The gas bills for the various engine-houses also caused some debate, ranging, as they did, from \$8 to \$20. The board could not understand why one company could need so much more gas than another, and instructed the Clerk to get into the cause, after which they were ordered paid. A representative of P. Balade also presented a whisky bill against one of the firemen, contracted before he went on the force, but it appearing that the bill had been presented to the man, and Mr. Teed intimating pretty strongly that there was something wrong about it, it was referred back to the Clerk.

In the matter of the hose contract of Crane Bros., a letter was read from the local manager protesting against what he considered the unfair treatment he had received, and asking that their certified check for \$100 be returned to them. A letter was also read from the Goodrich Company, saying that they would not sell the Crane Bros. their hose, as he was not their agent here.

The Mayor said he thought that Crane Bros. had not been fairly treated, but as that firm has decided to have nothing more to do with the matter, it was dropped.

The Fire Chief reported that fire-plugs had been placed at the corner of Beery and Crescent streets, Crescent and Central avenues, Bellflower and Temperance avenues, State and Virginia streets and Fourth and Beaudry streets.

In the matter of the obstructions at the corner of Fort and Second streets, and the delay it was causing in laying water pipes, to supply Grand avenue and other portions of the city, the Street Superintendent was instructed to have the material removed at once, so that the company could get to work and put in their main line. It was thought that the material had been delayed already beyond any reasonable length of time, and that there was only a matter of about 100 feet to complete the line.

Mr. Teed called attention to the necessity of getting a hose cart, but as no bids had been received, the Clerk of the Council was instructed to at once advertise for bids.

Adjourning.

Canadian Society.

The members of the Canadian Society held their regular weekly meeting in the Opera-house hall last evening, which was largely attended, and all present spent a very enjoyable time. The following program was discussed and thoroughly enjoyed.

Recitation, "Old Time Song"—Mr. J. C. McGillicuddy.

Solo on piano—Miss Van Sickle.

Reading—Mr. Dixon.

Instrumental music (piano)—Miss Van Sickle.

Reading, "Beastie's Lover"—Miss J. Ross.

Reading, "Oster Joe"—Mr. D. B. McQuarrie.

Vocal selection, "The Bridge"—Miss Richards.

Recitation, "Archie Dean"—Miss Rosie Horbin.

Recitation, "I'll Find a Way or Make It"—Mr. Morrison.

Recitation, "Berdice"—Mr. Varquo.

Selection on piano—Miss J. Ross.

A solo on "Wreck of the Hesperus"—Mr. Cochran.

Recitation, "Pat's Criticism"—Mr. McGillicuddy.

After the programme was concluded the audience arose and joined in singing "Auld Lang Syne."

A new Hotel.

The South Pasadena Hotel Company have filed their papers of incorporation with the County Clerk. The capital stock is \$100,000, divided into 10,000 shares of \$10 each. So far, \$2000 has been subscribed.

The directors appointed are: Thomas Keeler, S. C. Gardner, D. M. Graham and F. P. Kelley of South Pasadena, and Fred W. Jones of Los Angeles.

THE DEMOCRATS.

The Mossbacks Preparing for Their Convention.

Delegates to the State Democratic Convention continue to arrive on each train, and yesterday and last night between 20 and 30 put in an appearance, among them being Joseph Rothschild of the San Francisco delegation and a prominent politician of that city, at present holding the office of a school director. This morning Chris A. Buckley and a number of his immediate friends and lieutenants will arrive and take up their quarters at the Westminster, where rooms have been secured for them. Secretary Flynn of the State Central Committee has received representations at the State, with four exceptions, two of whom elected delegates last night, saying that they will be represented, and all the indications point to the largest convention ever held in the State. The committee was busy all day yesterday sending out tickets of admission to the hall, and the Reception Committee in securing quarters at the various hotels. The hall will be a confusion, and all will be comfortably provided for. The decoration of the hall is progressing satisfactorily and it will be in readiness for the meeting Wednesday. In fact, there is no hitch anywhere in the arrangements, and nothing is being overlooked for the pleasure or comfort of the delegates.

The Press Committee will throw open the room of the Nadas, secured as headquarters this afternoon, where visiting representatives will be made welcome. Accommodations have been provided for 40 reporters on the floor of the convention, and they will be provided with badges entitling them to admission to the space reserved for the press. At the headquarters stationery and other conveniences will be provided, and these have been secured for, and will be kept for reporters of the daily press, who only will be given badges.

It is, of course, too early to predict much about the organization of the convention. It is now said, however, that Hon. Stephen M. White will not be chairman, as he does not desire the honor, having filled the place for the past four sessions, and the chair will be given to a friend of Hon. R. F. De Valie, who will probably urge him for the position. Some of the delegates, however, think that some one not a resident of this city should be chosen. Nothing, however, has been definitely settled upon, even by the local delegations. No one has been mentioned for secretary except Kelly of San Francisco, who will probably be elected. Mr. Galters, secretary of the County Central Committee, will be one of the assistants, in all probability.

The Congressional nominations will be an interesting feature of the convention. For this district, Hon. L. J. Rose will have the advantage of the endorsement of the Los Angeles County Convention, which will prove quite a factor in his favor. Mr. Little, however, as well as his two northern colleagues stand, but the delegates will come pouring in from and after today, and the work of shoving the course of the convention will be pushed from this time up to the hour of convening.

GOING EAST.

Eastern People Who Start for Their Old Homes to Settle Up.

The following people left for the East Thursday night, via A. Phillips & Co.'s excursion over the Santa Fe route:

H. Gardner and wife, Oneonta, N. Y.; H. Miller, Elliott, Goshen, Ind.; Benjamin Lehman, Boston, Mass.; George Mer, Decatur, Ill.; Mrs. C. M. Tufts, Miss Allie Tufts, Cincinnati; Mrs. Weatherman and children, Eureka Springs; Mrs. G. D. Fisher and two children, Providence, R. I.; Mrs. Eddy, Chicago; Mrs. Isaac Doobie, Corry, Pa.; Mrs. Hinckley, Chicago; C. C. Brock, Mrs. Laura Weathers, Mrs. de Wolf, Samuel Peabody and wife, Chicago; A. C. Miller, Decatur, Ill.; D. H. Daniel, Waukegan, Ill.; Mrs. Daniel, Waukegan, Ill.; Mrs. Jessie M. Stannard, Kansas City; Mrs. J. M. Eridge and two children, Chicago; Mrs. Hess, St. Paul; J. Hubert, Fond du Lac, Wis.; G. V. Frazier, Boston; P. Schumuck, Kansas City; Miss M. Crook, Ohio; C. P. Haas, Chicago; A. S. Lindsey, Wichita, Kan.; G. W. Johnson, Denver; Alice C. Miller, Decatur, Ill.; D. H. Daniel, Waukegan, Ill.; Mrs. Daniel, Waukegan, Ill.; Mrs. D. Keen and sons, Chicago; Mrs. Burdick, Milwaukee; J. Hughes, Frankfort, Ind.; Frank Eastman, Racine, Wis.; W. U. Terry, R. D. Terry, Ratton, N. M.; Mrs. Lucy Washburn, Boston; Mrs. D. Parsons, Mrs. Dell, Durley, C. C. Eley and wife, Chicago; B. J. K. Meredith, Wichita, Kan.; Mrs. E. L. D. Johnson, Wichita, Kan.; Mr. Gray, Washington, D. C.; Isaac McLean and wife, New York; Oliver Smith and family, La Rose, Ill.; S. H. Siebach, New York; B. B. Payne and wife, Boston; Mrs. Charles Kelsey and son, Des Moines; Mrs. Blackburn, Chicago; S. E. Russell and wife, Miss Grace Gahr, Kansas City; J. A. Henderson, Philadelphia; W. H. Miller, Decatur, Ill.; Mrs. Haywood, Fitchburg, Mass.; Mrs. Jenkins, Washington, D. C.; Mrs. Edström, New York; Mrs. Edström, New York; Mrs. L. D. Keen and sons, Chicago; Mrs. Burdick, Milwaukee; J. Hughes, Frankfort, Ind.; Frank Eastman, Racine, Wis.; W. U. Terry, R. D. Terry, Ratton, N. M.; Mrs. Lucy Washburn, Boston; Mrs. D. Parsons, Mrs. Dell, Durley, C. C. Eley and wife, Chicago; B. J. K. 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BUSINESS.

OFFICE OF THE TIMES,
LOS ANGELES, Saturday, May 12.
There are no changes from last quotations in the local market, the general demand for all commodities remaining firm. Poultry is still coming in in large quantities, which keeps the market at the present low prices. Citrus fruits are steady and in good demand, the prices being a shade lower.

Flour, as also the provision market, is strong with an upward tendency.

Stocks and Bonds.

By Telegraph to *The Times*.
NEW YORK, May 12.—Money on call easy at 1 per cent.

Prime mercantile paper, 4 1/2%.

String exchange fairly active and firm at 4.80% for 60-day bills; 4.88% for demands.

NEW YORK, May 12.—The stock market was very dull today, and while there was no movement in the list except in a few stocks which were at an advance of 1/2 cent or more. The opening still showed the influence of the upward trend yesterday. The bank statement showed more favorable than had been anticipated, so some of the market reports followed toward the end of the session, and the market closed about steady at irregular changes of small fractions for the day.

Governments were quite steady to firm.

Mining shares were featureless.

NEW YORK STOCKS.

NEW YORK, May 12.
44 per cents..... 125 1/2 N. P. preferred..... 52
44 per cents..... 127 1/2 Northwestern..... 108 1/2
Pacific 6s..... 21 N. Y. Central..... 105 1/2
Canada Pacific..... 50 Or. Navigation..... 50
Canada Southern..... 49 1/2 Transcontinental..... 24 1/2
Central Pacific..... 31 1/2 Pacific Mail..... 34 1/2
Burlington..... 115 1/2 Reading..... 24
Rock Island..... 100 1/2 St. Louis & San Fran. 34 1/2
D. & R. G. 125 1/2 St. Paul and O. 38 1/2
Erie..... 125 1/2 St. L. & P. 72 1/2
Lake Shore..... 91 1/2 St. Paul 18
L. & N. 100 1/2 St. Louis 24
Manufacturers 70 1/2 Union Pacific 24
Kan. and Texas 18 Wei-S-Fargo 35
Jersey Central..... 83 1/2 Western Union 75 1/2
Northern Pacific 24 1/2 U. S. Express 12
*Registered. *Companys.

MINING STOCKS.

NEW YORK, May 12.
Amador..... 100 Homestake..... 100
Best & Belcher 4 1/2 Iron Silver..... 35 1/2
Bolivar..... 75 Mexican..... 42 1/2
Caledonia B. H. 2 00 Navajo..... 15 1/2
Colombia 100 Otago..... 20
Confidence..... 32 00 Potosi..... 4 20
Desmonds..... 150 Promontory..... 2 00
El Cristo..... 2 10 Sutro Tunnel..... 12
Hale & N. 120 S. G. Small Hopes..... 1 00
NEW YORK, May 12.—Bar silver, 22¢ per ounce.

SAN FRANCISCO STOCKS.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 12.
Best Belcher..... 4 00 Peerless..... 1 10
Cochlear..... 1 45 Peerless..... 2 25
Chollar..... 1 45 Potosi..... 4 20
Com. & V. 11 25 Promontory..... 2 00
Confidence..... 32 00 Savage..... 5 12 1/2
Gold & Curry 4 40 Sierra Nov. 4 30
Hale & N. 7 87 1/2 Union Corn. 3 05
Lone Star 50 Yellow Jacket 6 12 1/2
SAN FRANCISCO, May 12.—Silver bars, 92¢ per ounce.

BOSTON STOCKS.

BOSTON, May 12.—Closing prices: Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe 1st, 1/2; do land grant 7s; do; railroad bonds, 88%; C. B. Q. 116; Mexican Central, common, 15%; do bond scrip, 1/2; do first mortgage bonds, 1/2; San Diego Land Company, 61%.

GRAN. STOCKS.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 12.—Wheat: Quiet; buyer season, \$1.46 1/2; buyer 1888, \$1.63; Barley: Quiet; buyer season, \$1.74; buyer 1888, \$1.80; Corn: White, \$1.65; yellow, \$1.32 1/2; 3 1/2%.

CHICAGO, May 12.—Wheat: Firm; with demand fair; offers open sparingly; California No. 1, \$0.90 to \$1.00 per cent.

NEW YORK General Markets.

NEW YORK, May 12.—Hops: Quiet and unchanged.

Sugar: Dull; Bahia, 4 1/2; test, refined dull.

Turner: Steady; lake, \$1.70.

Lead: Steadier; domestic, 4 1/2 24.

Tin: Firm; straits, \$25 1/2.

Coffee: Spot and Rio firms at \$15.75; coffee, fair; new; 1/2 lb., \$1.40; 1 lb., \$1.60; 20 lb., \$1.80; 35 lb., \$1.85; 50 lb., \$1.90; 100 lb., \$2.00; July, \$1.90; 12 1/2 lb., August, \$1.25; 14 lb., \$1.35; 25 lb., \$1.45; 50 lb., \$1.55; July, \$1.50; 100 lb., \$1.60; September, \$1.05; October, \$1.05; 10 lb., \$1.75.

LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO, May 12.—Cattle: Receipts, 2000; market strong; steers, \$2.50 to \$5.10; stockers and feeders, \$2.75 to \$2.90; Texas steers, \$3.00 to \$4.00.

Hogs: Receipts, 12,000; market opened 50 higher, but closed with the advance lost; mixed, \$5.00 to \$5.50; heavy, \$5.50 to \$5.80; light, \$5.00 to \$5.50.

Receipts, 4500; market strong for good, common weak; natives, wooled, \$4.80 to \$6.50; shorn, \$3.75 to \$5.00; woolled Texans, \$4.50 to \$6.00.

Wool.

ANTWERP, May 12.—At the wool sales today there was a good attendance and an active demand: 280 bales were offered, of which 188 bales were sold at \$1.30 per pound; 104 bales Montevideo at \$1.10 per 100 kilos; 118 bales Australian greasy at \$1.00 to \$1.20 per 100 kilos, and secured at \$1.24 to \$1.29 per 100 kilos.

Pork.

CHICAGO, May 12, p.m.—Pork: Lower: \$1.40 to \$1.50; June, \$1.35; July, \$1.45.

CHICAGO, May 12, 2:30 p.m.—Shoulders: Lower: \$1.32; June, \$1.35; July, \$1.37 1/2.

Whisky.

CHICAGO, May 12, 2:30 p.m.—Whisky, \$1.18.

Los Angeles Markets.

BUTTER—Market fairly supplied; quotable per roll at \$0.05; fancy, \$2 1/2; fair, \$17 to \$20; standard, \$26; tub, \$26; box, \$26 per pound.

EGGS—Fresh, 16c; Peck, 16c.

POULTRY—Market glutted and prices lower.

Hens, \$0.90 to \$1.00; old roosters, \$1.00; young roosters, \$1.00; broilers, large, \$1.00; small, \$1.00; ducks, \$0.90; do; same, \$1.50. Dressed chickens, 20c per pound; do turkeys, 2 1/2c per pound; live, 15c.

CHICAGO—Quotable as follows: Large, 14c; medium, 13c; small, 12c; 10c; 8c; 6c; 4c; 2c; 1c.

BACONS—Extra, 18c; fancy, 20c; heavy, 22c.

HAMS—Eastern, 13 1/2c to 14 1/2c per pound; California, very few offering; not quotable.

BACONS—Extra, 18c; fancy, 20c; heavy, 22c.

CHICAGO—Extra, 18c; fancy, 20c; heavy, 22c.

DAIRY—No good left.

ONIONS—No good left.

MEAT—No good left.

STRAWBERRIES—Monarch, 5c per box.

RAISINS—3-crown London layers, \$2.00 to \$2.50; sultana seedless, \$1.25 to \$1.50; muscatines, \$1.50 to \$2.00.

HONEY—Light, \$1.00; extracted, 64¢ to 80¢ per pound; amber, 82¢.

BEEWAX—Little doing; quotable at 18¢ to 20¢.

WHEAT—Good demand at \$1.35.

HARLEY—Strong, with upward tendency; whole, \$1.00; refined, 90c.

SPAGHETTI—Fancy, 4 1/2c; large white, 3 1/2c; small butter, 3 1/2c; Lima, 4 1/2c to 5 1/2c; pink, 3 1/2c; red, \$2.50 to \$3.00; bayous, 3 1/2c; garnanzos, \$6 to \$6.50; Field peas, green, \$1.50 to \$2.00; lentils, \$1.00 to \$1.50.

BEANS—Fancy, 15c, and in good demand.

Wool—Spring, \$2.00.

CITRUS FRUITS—There are large arrivals of oranges. Navels are selling at \$3.00 to \$3.50 per box; Valencia oranges, \$2.50 to \$3.00 per box; and are being sold as follows: Limes, \$2.50 to \$4.00; oranges, \$2.50 to \$3.50 per box.

DRIED FRUITS—Apples: sun-dried apples, 60¢ per pound; dried, 10c per pound.

Apples: sun-dried, 10c per pound; dried, 10c per pound; Hunt's evaporated, 50-pound boxes, \$12.50 to \$12.75 per pound.

Apricots: evaporated, 50-pound boxes, \$12.50 to \$12.75 per pound.

Prunes: dried, 10c per pound; dried, 10c per pound.

Plums: dried, 10c per pound; dried, 10c per pound.

Cherries: dried, 10c per pound; dried, 10c per pound.

Wool—Spring, \$2.00.

CONFEVANIES—There are large arrivals of oranges. Navels are selling at \$3.00 to \$3.50 per box; Valencia oranges, \$2.50 to \$3.00 per box; and are being sold as follows: Limes, \$2.50 to \$4.00; oranges, \$2.50 to \$3.50 per box.

FRUIT—Fancy, 15c, and in good demand.

Wool—Spring, \$2.00.

ARTIFICIAL GAS FIXTURES AND GLOBES.

Plumbing Goods, Rubber Hose, Water Pipe, Sewer Pipe, Etc.

TIN ROOFING & GENERAL JOB BING.

ON SHORT NOTICE.

30 S. Main St., Los Angeles.

Unclassified.

RAILS AND ACCESSORIES, LIGHT OR HEAVY.

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN.

For offers, send specifications to

J. F. Fullarton, Agent, 25 W. First St., LOS ANGELES.

FOSMIR & SCOTT, Successors to BART & FOSMIR.

POUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP.

CORNER Virgin and Castilian Sts., Los Angeles.

vision of lot 12, block N, San Paschal tract, \$3.00.

Same to Clara F. Thompson, wife of Willard Thompson: 8 1/2% of lot 3, Washburn's subdivision of lot 12, block N, San Paschal tract, \$3.00.

F. H. Heydenreich to H. A. Hopkins: Lot 3, A. Cruckshank's subdivision, Pasadena, and Rita Latimer to John R. Reynolds: Lot 8, block A, Weingarth's subdivision, Pasadena, \$1.00.

W. B. Mosher to same: Lots 1 and 2, Aldrich & Hotaling's subdivision in Grogan tract, \$3.00.

Same to same: Agreement to convey lot 6, Aldrich & Hotaling's subdivision in Grogan tract, \$3.00.

David Raab to James R. Martin: Lots 7 and 9, block A, Raab's subdivision in South Pasadena, \$1.00.

Byron Bates, J. B. Corson and James G. Bennett to Helen W. Beach: Lots 28 and 29, Hayes & Furst subdivision, \$1.00.

W. N. Monroe to George F. Mohr, Sr.: Lot 16, block C, Monroe addition, Monroe tract, \$1.00.

Bruce W. Trimble to estate of William J. Jewel, deceased: Lots 1 and 29, block B, Firey, French and Rhorer's subdivision of S 20, section 20, Los Angeles, \$1.00.

H. W. Gibbons, Archel Harmon and W. S. Bailey to Ursula Tilden: Lots 1 and 2, block 8, Pomona, \$1.00.

Frank B. Smith and John H. Jacobs to Emily Mary Oldham: Agreement to convey lots 11 and 12, block B, Smith & Jacobs' second subdivision South Pasadena, \$1.00.

Midford and Co. to O. T. Werner: Agreement to convey lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8, Swan & Riggs' subdivision, and S 1 acre of lot 5, block 1, San Paschal tract, \$2.00.

Shelley H. Tolson to J. H. Friedrich: Lot 10, block 1, Moreno Vineyard tract, less 8 1/2 feet, \$1.00.

Alfred H. and John H. Jacobs to Emily Mary Oldham: Agreement to convey lots 11 and 12, block B, Smith & Jacobs' second subdivision South Pasadena, \$1.00.

By F. B. FANNING, Deputy Clerk.

Legal.

Summons

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA, in and for the county of LOS ANGELES. The California Central Railway Company, plaintiff, vs. Andrew Schwartz, defendant.

Action brought in the Superior Court of the State of California, in and for the county of Los Angeles, and the complaint filed in said county of Los Angeles in the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court.

The people of the State of California send greeting to Andrew Schwartz, defendant.

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought in the Superior Court of the State of California, in and for the county of Los Angeles, and to answer the complaint filed therein, within 10 days (exclusive of the day of service) after the service on you of the summons, or, if served elsewhere, within 30 days, or judgment by default will be taken against you according to law.

The said action is brought to obtain the judgment of this court, condemning two certain tracts of land, 50 feet in width, through the center of the property for the use and benefit of the plaintiff in constructing and maintaining and operating its railway from a junction with the California Southern Railroad near Riverside, in San Bernardino county, to the city of Los Angeles, in the state of California.

The said property is described generally as follows, to wit:

Situated in the county of Los Angeles, California, being two strips of land, the uniform width of 50 feet, 25 feet thereof being on each side of and parallel to the center line of location

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

This morning at 9:45 o'clock, before high mass, there will be a violin concert at the Cathedral.

Dibble, Caldwell & Co. will continue the business of F. Davis & Son's carriage repository on Los Angeles street.

M. S. Tyler and family are at home to their friends at Barnard Park, corner of Grand and Washington streets.

Bill English, the chairman of the State Central Democratic Committee, spent all day yesterday in driving about Los Angeles.

The Spiritualists of Los Angeles will meet today in Odd Fellows' Hall, No. 10 North Spring street. W. J. Colville will lecture.

Hentig & Jeffress, the Pasadena plumbers, who made an assignment about two weeks ago, have settled up their difficulties, and will open up their establishment to-morrow.

F. McNeal will plead on Monday to three indictments presented by the Grand Jury, charging him with having kept dead carcasses on his premises; thus endangering the public health.

Owing to the inpections of a rush for seats at Dickens's readings, reserved seats have been found necessary. Tickets can be secured after 10 o'clock on Monday at Brown's music store.

A reader writes for information about the wonderful feed-making machine mentioned in *The Times* a day or two since. Perhaps the inventor can furnish the information by advertising.

The city is being overrun with burglars at the present time. The officers have been busily engaged in watching the commissioners' quarrel, and have not had time to keep up with the thieves.

William Baxford, who was allowed to withdraw his plea of not guilty to an assault with a deadly weapon and plead to a simple assault, was yesterday fined \$10 by Justice Cheney, which was paid.

Bench warrants were yesterday issued for Colonel Stewart, J. C. Hickey and John Ehrhart. They failed to appear yesterday for arraignment in Department No. 1, the bail in each case being fixed at \$1000.

Col. Sanford, the talented lecturer and traveler, closed his course last evening. The Colonel is one of the brightest lecturers who ever visited Los Angeles, and should have been received by larger audiences.

A man fell in a fit in front of McGinnis's saloon on Main street yesterday afternoon about 5 o'clock. He was picked up and walked around a few minutes, when he recovered and went his way. He did not give his name, or thank the man who picked him up.

The young people's meeting of the First Baptist Church, corner of Fort and Sixth streets, meet every Sunday evening promptly at 6:30 o'clock. The subject tonight is, "I Will Not Let Thee Go Except Thou Bless Me." The young people are especially invited to attend.

Tuttle, the man arrested by Police Officer Mackel Friday afternoon for obstructing the streets, about which such a furor was raised, yesterday set out to warn against Mackel, charging him with battery. The case will come up before Justice Taneay Monday or Tuesday. Tuttle's case comes up before Justice Austin Tuesday morning.

The following marriage licenses have been issued from the County Clerk's office: Jacob H. Wagner (28) and Mary Effinger (24), both natives of Germany and residents of this city; John Firkin (45), New York, and Lovina Wells (67) Missouri, residents of Pasadena; Fred T. Biles (22), New York, and Eleanor A. Parks (22), England, residents of this city.

The Santa Fé Railway Company have taken the entire fourth flat and one of the ground-floor stores in the Phillips block. The company intend having their town office, auditor's office and private vaults built of concrete. This will be the headquarters of the company, and will be a very desirable and central situation for the transaction of their business.

The passengers and conductors of this city will be meeting at the Hall of Fame this evening, and procured a large number of new members. They are confident that they can establish a successful organization. They will meet again next Wednesday evening at 7:30 o'clock at Louvre Hall, corner of First and Main streets. All workmen in this craft are invited to attend.

B. M. Lelong, secretary of the State Board of Horticulture, is in receipt of a letter from the State Horticultural Commissioner, which states that the San José scale at Los Angeles, which for a time created sad havoc among the fruit-raisers, has entirely disappeared. A close examination of the fruit trees revealed the fact that the scales were destroyed by minute parasites.

The next rehearsal of the Philharmonic Society will be held on Friday evening, May 18th, at Bancroft's Music Hall, 218 South Main street, in the Panorama block, where the city has arranged for permanent quarters. The regular rehearsals have been hitherto held on Tuesday night, and this change is made at the request of the majority of the members and will no doubt prove of benefit in increasing largely the attendance.

Dr. Clinton Fisher, late of Illinois, was among the callers at the TIMES office yesterday. The Doctor, after looking over the cities of the coast with the view of selecting a place to locate his home, has decided that Los Angeles combines more favorable conditions and offers more advantages than any other place on the coast, and having concluded to settle among us, has opened an office. The Doctor's large and varied experience and his reputation in the East will highly recommend him to the citizens of Los Angeles.

Nothing Succeeds Like Success.
Nothing denotes the advance of Los Angeles to metropolitan greatness more than the large and costly stocks of goods carried by our leading merchants.

This is notably true in the piano and organ trade here, and in a recent visit to the warerooms of the well known dealers, Messrs. Powell, Haskell & Co., at Day's old stand, No. 11 North Spring street, we were astonished at the extensive variety of instruments carried by the firm, embracing the products of nearly all the leading manufacturers in every form and style of workmanship. Among the more famous names to be seen on the instruments displayed are those of Decker Bros., Schomer & Co., A. B. Chase, Everett, J. & C. Fischer, and Kimball. Such a line as this is generally divided among three firms in the large cities of the East, but the firm of Powell is able to do justice to them all, and give the great advantage to purchasers of comparing the merits of a great number and a chance to select the best—47 pianos, including 5 grands and 18 organs, being counted on the floor of their salesroom at present, and they carry a stock of 125 pianos and 50 organs, together, which includes their branch stores at San Bernardino, and instruments on trial in private houses and their own warehouse just built in the rear of their store.

Since the recent enlargement of their store, Messrs. Powell, Haskell & Co. claim to have the largest single room devoted to the music business on the Pacific Coast, with some exception in San Francisco, and what is more, in North America. The West Belt to have done the largest retail business of any piano house on the Pacific Coast, not excepting San Francisco.

The members of this firm, except the financial manager, are all musicians and one of them more than local fame. These gentlemen have made of the piano a lifelong study, and there is certainly no one in this country possessed of a more extensive or more practical knowledge of the instrument and the trade. The general public may feel safe in trusting to the merits of anything recommended and guaranteed by them. With every piano a five-year's guarantee is given. During all the experience of this firm in business they have been on the lookout for a good reliable piano, to supply the popular demand from the masses, an instrument that would give satisfaction and not cost too much, and they have at last succeeded in making arrangements for such a piano with one of the leading manufacturers of the East, and have just received a sample piano, which is on exhibition at their store. The price has been placed within the reach of all, at \$250.

Undelivered Telegrams.

There are undelivered telegrams at the Western Union Telegraph office, 6 Court street, for Mary A. Whartonby, J. M. Hall, C. H. Meyer, Gilbert Parker, Archibald MacNaughton, Ernest Boettcher, F. S. Rich.

GAMBLING.

Preparing for the Democratic Convention This Week.

The gamblers are going ahead with their plans, and are apparently making all preparations for an extensive and lucrative business, just the same as if they had regular licenses in their pockets to carry on their peculiar industry, instead of half a dozen cast-iron resolutions of the Board of Police Commissioners, demanding that they be closed, and the promise of the Chief of Police that he would see that the instructions of the board were carried out, to say nothing of the State law, which declares that gambling is a crime. The various houses which have been running openly all the week have done remarkably well, as they have been full all the time, and none of their pro rata of the \$3000 which is paid in monthly has found its way into the city treasury. The Brunswick also started up its faro game yesterday afternoon in order to get everything in readiness for the boom the coming week, and no objection was made by the police authorities. It is fair to assume that it will continue. Thus it will be seen that there is no apparent fear on the part of the festive sports. "Just why the Chief of Police does not pull the games, or even go through the transparent farce of a "blind raid," is one of those things no fellow can find out. The Police Commissioners with however, probably take some satisfaction at the meeting Wednesday, and may discover some plan by which the games can be closed.

The "bunco" men still ornament the street corners, and although they are known to every police officer and detective on the force, they are never molested. In fact, there appears to be a general suspension of action against all this class of citizens. A general amnesty has arrived from Sacramento.

As Gay remarked to a *Times* reporter yesterday that he had seen at least a dozen confidence men and toughs in Los Angeles that had been forced to leave that place, and that they appeared to be doing well. It is possible that something may be done after the rush growing out of the convention is over, but the outlook is not encouraging.

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THE WASTES

OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA DESCRIBED AND DEPIROED.

The Country Cannot Live by Speculation Alone—The Soil, the Only True Source of Wealth—Too Many Non-producers—Sound Words of Warning.

Contributed to *The Times*.

The wastes to be spoken of herein are other than alkali beds, sand hills, sandy plains and barren mountains. Either from prejudice, interest, ignorance or a perturbed imagination, numerous persons flippant with the pen have of late endeavored to convince themselves and the country at large that this section is little better than a veritable desert, and is especially uninviting to immigration. There are mountains, it is true, too lofty and barren to be of much value other than for scenic attractions; there are a few foothills and sandy spots which will not produce until vegetable mold is more largely supplied and water is carried to them in quantities sufficient for irrigation, and there are small patches in which there is too much alkali and on which there is little or no vegetation, not because of the poverty of the soil, but in consequence of an excess of a particular element. The mountain ranges furnish more or less pasture, and in their valleys and pockets considerable of value is produced. Sand hills and plains and alkali beds constitute no considerable part of the area of Southern California. Time and a little labor will cause them all to disappear, especially the alkali spots, which are removed by continued cultivation and drainage.

Whatever Nature has made an unchangeable waste must remain so. Man is only responsible for what is within his power to accomplish. There are real wastes in Southern California, which can and should be avoided, and must be avoided in the future, if the country is to enjoy its just measure of prosperity. It has been a natural and proper practice in countries being colonized, as this now is, to do those things first which are most feasible, and which will bring the promptest and best return. The mischievous error is in the effort to people the country without any reasonable endeavor to develop its productiveness. In localities of considerable area the productions are far below those where the population was not a tenth as much as at the present time.

Within a radius of 50 or 60 miles of Los Angeles, except in the direction of the ocean, there are four or five million acres of land which may be brought under cultivation and which is capable of producing per acre, on an average over and above the cost of labor, enough to pay the interest on \$500 at 6 per cent. When such economy is practiced in the conveyance of water for irrigation as will avoid seepage and evaporation, it is practicable to bring the entire area of valleys, plains and mesas into successful and profitable cultivation. This great area does not now yield a hundredth part in value of what it is capable of producing. In the abstract this is a waste, because the present population might have caused it to produce a great deal more than it has. People are only blameable for what they should, but do not, accomplish, from failure to put forth the proper efforts. The greatest want of Southern California is man population, and the greatest fault has been that the development of the country in the matter of productiveness has been grievously neglected, not that there has not been energy and ability, but because these qualities have been misdirected.

For a time immigration came upon the country like an avalanche, but it has been seriously checked by the practices and methods that should not have been adopted. The energies of the people were expended in the effort to sell real estate, especially town lots. The excitement and rush was almost equal to the manifestations 40 years ago, after the discovery of the placer gold fields in the northern part of the State, and of those which occurred on the discovery of oil in Pennsylvania. Town sites have been laid off, and platted without rhyme or reason, and in the aggregate considerable tracts of land have been taken out of cultivation for the purpose of building cities and towns, and on them have been wasted time and money which should have been devoted to some proper use. It is true that large numbers of lots have been sold in humbug towns and speculators have made money, as they call it, but nothing has been done to develop resources, and the dupes of such speculating have gone away cursing the country and are doing what they can to prevent others from coming. Every act is followed by its logical consequences, hence the result is that development has been retarded and it is difficult to find investors in meritorious properties. So long as such a practice exists it is a continuing waste of the country's good name and of that prosperity which is due to it from its natural fertility and wide range of valuable productions.

And in this rage of speculation the operators have presumed on the gullibility of visitors, tourists and emigrants, and have played their role not only with confidence but with audacity. They have expended their money profusely in printing handbills, posters, and for all manner of advertisements, for bands of music and for the use of vehicles and horses caparisoned with flaming showbills, much after the manner of advertising a cheap circus. If all these efforts and this money had been applied in getting water upon cultivable lands, in planting fruit trees, in raising early vegetables for eastern markets, and in making useful improvements generally, there would not have been grounds for the many disparaging statements that have been made concerning the country, and properties would have had a greater intrinsic value in the market.

It is a waste for a country to have an unnecessary number of persons pursuing any avocation, especially one that is non-productive of what is necessary to support a people. There have been too many speculators and real-estate agents. The country would be immensely better off if it could exchange speculators for cultivators, even if it had to pay liberal boot-money. Speculation here has been hardly legitimate, as it has degenerated into a species of gambling like the dealing in grain in Chicago, and stocks and bonds in Wall street. Lands held in such way are as much of an incubus upon prosperity as were those which

in England two centuries ago were held in mortmain. No country can prosper where the people owe heavily for their lands, and where they expect to get out of debt and make money by advancing prices, instead of making the lands produce. The methods which have been largely in vogue are copied from the story of two Yankees who shut themselves in a room and traded jack-knives until both got rich, though they had no more knives at the end than at the beginning, but the knives had acquired an immense value during the transactions. These foolish practices have borne fruit. To see at every turn placards "For Sale! For Sale!" in tedious lists leads one to believe the country is fast going to the dogs, and the sooner he gets away the better. What a vast amount of muscle and brain has been injuriously expended, so far as the country's welfare is concerned, in pushing enterprises without merit, and in a ruinous manner even if merit might have been developed, when it employed in developments that would have yielded a revenue there would have been no embarrassments, and no reaction from legitimate prices, and meritorious properties would now be in demand, instead of a drug in the market.

It ought not to be expected that all the lands in Southern California should be under cultivation. There are not people enough here, and means of transportation between this section and other parts of the Nation have not been adequate but for a short time. But while there is an immense area of idle lands there are a good many idle men in all the cities and towns who are complaining that they cannot get work, and yet the land everywhere is beckoning them to tillage and guaranteeing rich remuneration for their labors. All the products of this country are in demand at all times in almost every part of the Nation. The spirit of speculation has been a pall upon the prosperity of Southern California. Orchards and vineyards, which formerly afforded something at least of revenue, are permitted to grow up to grass and weeds and to wither and die for want of cultivation and care. The people of beautiful Pasadena, where there are numerous acres of fertile land utterly unproductive for want of tillage, are buying their potatoes from other localities, when there are idle lands and idle men enough to insure not only what is necessary for domestic consumption, but quantities for supplying eastern markets. The water here is pure, the feed for animals is nutritious, and animals of the bovine species are especially healthy, yet the Iowa dairymen find a market here for their butter. Only a small portion of dairy products consumed here is produced at home. The subject in detail and specifications might be extended to embrace a long list of commodities of domestic consumption which should be, but are not, produced here.

But this is not the worst of it. While it is bad enough to not make proper efforts to develop the productiveness of a country, it is immeasurably worse to let crops go to waste after they have been raised. Tons upon tons of grapes decay for want of facilities or efforts to convert them into raisins or wine, and peaches, berries, apricots and pears in immense quantities are permitted to rot where they grow for want of canning, crystallizing or evaporating facilities. It may be that bands of music, gorgeous posters and glowing pen descriptions may make up for all this waste and maintain high prices, but, if so the best evidence will be furnished that the American people are deteriorating in common sense, or their heads have been turned by the idea of making something out of nothing. On no such basis can prices be maintained, even such as would be meritorious and just under different conditions. If existing values are not reduced in the early future it will be because the country produces, in large part at least, what is locally consumed. The error is a somewhat excusable one, as neither officers nor men have the means of knowing the actual loss in every engagement. They remember, perhaps, some of the official reports of their colonel as rendered at the close of certain battles, but not all of them. These casualty reports, as given in, are divided into killed, wounded, and missing, the latter term generally including the captured. Many of these wounded and missing return; some of them during their absence die in hospitals or military prisons; nothing is definitely known about them at the time; so the tendency is to consider only the total of these casualties, and in time to think of them as all killed or lost.

The next largest number of killed is found in the Eighth New York Heavy Artillery, whose muster-out rolls, on file in the Adjutant-General's office at Albany, show, upon a careful examination of each name, the casualties upon which the following summary is based:

THE CHANCES OF BEING HIT IN BATTLE.

A Study of Regimental Losses in the Civil War—Some Authentic and Interesting Comparisons—Col. John Mansfield's Second Wisconsin Infantry.

From the Century for May.]

If a man enlists in time of war, what are the chances of his being killed? When a new regiment leaves for the front, how many of its men will probably lose their lives by violent deaths? What are the battle losses of regiments in active service—not in wounded and captured, but in killed and died of wounds? A very good answer to these similar inquiries is found in the records of the northern troops in the war of 1861-'65. It was a war so great, so long and desperate, it employed so many men, that these records furnish of themselves a fair reply.

A soldier of the late civil war is often questioned as to how many men his regiment lost. His answer is always something like this: "We left our barracks 1000 strong; when we returned there were only 85 left." Few people have the hardihood to dispute the old veteran, who testily fortifies all of his assertions by the argument that he was there and ought to know. So the story of the 1000 who went and the 85 who returned is accepted with entire repose. Now this peculiar form of statement as made by the old soldier is apt to be correct, so far as it goes, but the inferences are invariably wrong. So few are aware of the many causes which deplete a regiment, that these missing men are generally thought of as dead. A better way for the veteran to answer the question would be to state that in round numbers his regiment lost 100 men killed; that 200 died of disease; that 400 were discharged for sickness or wounds; that 100 deserted; that 100 were absent in hospital or on furlough; and so only 100 remained as present at the muster-out. Of course there are many regiments whose brilliant records would require a different statement, but as regards three-fourths of the troops in the late war it would fairly approximate the truth. Of the 2000 regiments or more in the Union army, there were 45 (not including heavy artillery organizations) only in which the number of killed and mortally wounded exceeded 200 men. Such statements must not be regarded as derogatory but belittling; for the simple facts are such as need no exaggeration, and the truth only need be told to furnish records unrivaled in military history.

As regards the number killed in regiments, the prevailing ideas are indefinite or incorrect, seldom approaching the truth. Nor are these errors confined to civilians alone; they are prevalent among the officers and men who were there and would be supposed to know. All this is largely due to the reckless and careless statements too often made regarding such losses. The error is a somewhat excusable one, as neither officers nor men have the means of knowing the actual loss in every engagement. They remember, perhaps, some of the official reports of their colonel as rendered at the close of certain battles, but not all of them. These casualty reports, as given in, are divided into killed, wounded, and missing, the latter term generally including the captured. Many of these wounded and missing return; some of them during their absence die in hospitals or military prisons; nothing is definitely known about them at the time; so the tendency is to consider only the total of these casualties, and in time to think of them as all killed or lost.

There is fortunately, however, one reliable source of information as to the number of men in a regiment who were killed in action, and that is the regimental muster-out rolls. Every regiment before disbanding was required to hand in company rolls, made out in triplicate, bearing the names of all who had ever belonged to the company from first to last. Opposite each name were remarks showing what became of the man, such as "killed," "died of wounds," "discharged of disease," "transferred," "discharged," "deserted," or "present at muster-out." So these rolls, when properly made out, form a reliable basis for ascertaining the number killed in a regiment. Many of the rolls, however, are defective, and some were lost. But the various States, through their respective military bureaus, have regained the desired information, and with few exceptions, have completed their rolls, although this involved in some States years of clerical research and large appropriations of money. Some of these final rolls have been put in print, while the others are on file in the various offices of the States' Adjutant-General. In some of the States there are a few rolls missing, but the duplicates are on file in the War Department at Washington. The remark has been made concerning muster-out rolls that they are not always accurate. This was true to a certain extent at the close of the war, but for 20 years a clerical force has been busy in correcting and perfecting them. Certainly but few errors can remain as regards the killed, for the pension claims soon called attention to these rolls, together with certain other sources of information, furnish a reliable source for ascertaining the relative losses of every regiment and battery in the northern army.

The maximum losses possess the greatest interest, and so invite attention first. The greatest loss in battle of any one regiment in the late war fell to the lot of the First Maine Heavy Artillery, in which 423 were killed or died of wounds out of 2202 men enrolled. Just here it is necessary to state that, while an infantry regiment consists of 1000 men with 30 line officers, the heavy artillery organization has 1800 men with 60 line officers, there being 12 companies of 150 each, with a captain and four lieutenants to each company. The 2202 men mentioned here as enrolled indicates that about 400 recruits were received during its term of service. The heavy artillery regiments saw no active service while on duty at that time. They left their fortifications near Washington and took the field in 1864, being armed with rifles, drilled and maneuvered the same as infantry, the only difference being in their larger organization. By carefully counting and classifying each name on the rolls of

UNDER FIRE.

THE CHANCES OF BEING HIT IN BATTLE.

the First Maine Heavy Artillery the following abstract is obtained:

FIRST MAINE HEAVY ARTILLERY.
Burke's Division, Second Corps.
(1) Col. Daniel Chaplin (killed).
(2) Col. Russell B. Shepherd, Brevet Brigadier-General.

LOSSES.
Offi. En. To-
Killed, or died of wounds... 23 400 423
Died of diseases, accidents, etc. 2 258 260
etc. 2202 enrolled; 423 killed=19.5 per cent.

Battles.
Spotsylvania, Va. 142
North Anna, Va. 3
Totopotomy, Va. 12
Petersburg, Va., June 16th, 17th. 12
Petersburg, Va., June 18th. 120
Jerusalem Road, Va. 5
Siege of Petersburg, Va. 10
Deep Bottom, Va. 2
Weldon Railroad, Va., October 2d. 10
Boyton Road, Va. 19
Hatcher's Run, Va., March 25th. 5
Pickett's Run, Va. 2
Place unknown. 3

Killed.
Spotsylvania, Va. 142
North Anna, Va. 3
Totopotomy, Va. 12
Petersburg, Va., June 16th, 17th. 12
Petersburg, Va., June 18th. 120
Jerusalem Road, Va. 5
Siege of Petersburg, Va. 10
Deep Bottom, Va. 2
Weldon Railroad, Va., October 2d. 10
Boyton Road, Va. 19
Hatcher's Run, Va., March 25th. 5
Pickett's Run, Va. 2
Place unknown. 3

Killed.
Hanover Court House, Va. 1
Gaines's Mill, Va. 61
Malvern Hill. 50
Manasses, Va. 26
Chancellorsville, Va. 1
Fredericksburg, Va. 4
Gettysburg, Pa. 18
Guerillas, Va., Dec. 10, 1863. 1
Wilderness, Va. 20
Spotsylvania, Va., May 10. 57
Spotsylvania, Va., May 10. 3
North Anna, Va. 2
Bethesda Church, Va. 1
Siege of Petersburg, Va. 15
Peebles's Farm, Va. 10
Hatcher's Run, Va. 5
White Oak Road, Va. 1
Gravelly Run, Va. 4

Killed.
Hanover Court House, Va. 1
Gaines's Mill, Va. 61
Malvern Hill. 50
Manasses, Va. 26
Chancellorsville, Va. 1
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Siege of Petersburg, Va. 15
Peebles's Farm, Va. 10
Hatcher's Run, Va. 5
White Oak Road, Va. 1
Gravelly Run, Va. 4

Total of killed and died of wounds. 423
Total of killed and wounded. 123

In their assault on Petersburg, June 18, 1864, they lost 604 killed and wounded in less than 20 minutes out of about 900 engaged. [Note.—Maine Reports, 1866. The War Department's figures are 90 killed, 459 wounded (including mortally wounded) and 31 missing; total, 580.] This regiment sustained not only the greatest numerical loss, but its percentage of killed as based upon its enrollment is also among the highest. This matter of percentage is an important factor in the subject of regimental loss, especially so as claims to gallant conduct are very apt to be based upon the size of the casualty list. In many regiments the losses are apparently small, when an examination of their enrollment shows that their loss was really heavy in proportion to their numbers. The First Maine Heavy Artillery is remarkable for holding a high place in the list, whether tabulated as to loss by percentage or loss numerically. Although this organization enlisted in 1862, it saw no fighting until May, 1864, all of its losses in action occurring during a period of less than a year. This is noteworthy, as forming a proper basis for comparison with regimental losses in certain foreign wars—the late Franco-Prussian, for instance, in which the duration of the fighting was about the same. The total enrollment of this regiment was larger than the number just stated, but the excess was caused by accessions in June, 1865, after the war had ended, the additions consisting of men with unexpired terms of enlistment, transferred from disbanded regiments. The actual number belonging to the First Maine Heavy Artillery during the war was as given in the preceding figures.

The following-named commands also sustained remarkable losses during their terms of service. They were all infantry organizations, and the loss mentioned represents those who were killed in action or died of wounds received there, the loss including both officers and men. This list embraces every regiment in the northern army whose loss in killed was 200 or more:

Regiment. Corps. Killed.*

5th New Hampshire. Second. 295

53d Pennsylvania. Fifth. 282

7th Wisconsin. First. 281

5th Michigan. Third. 263

20th Massachusetts. Second. 260

69th New York. Second. 259

28th Massachusetts. Second. 250

16th Michigan. Fifth. 247

10th Pennsylvania. First. 245

6th Wisconsin. Second. 241

15th Massachusetts. Second. 240

2d New Jersey. Sixth. 240

24d Wisconsin. First. 238

40th New York. Third. 238

61st Pennsylvania. Sixth. 237

11th Pennsylvania. First. 236

48th New York. Tenth. 236

45th Pennsylvania. Ninth. 237

13th New York. Ninth. 236

22d Massachusetts. Sixth. 235

5th Vermont. Sixth. 235

2d Michigan. Ninth. 235

100th Pennsylvania. Ninth. 224

8th Michigan. Ninth. 223

2d Vermont. Sixth. 221

11th New York. Second. 220

18th U. S. Fourth. 218

45th Pennsylvania. Ninth. 218

9th Illinois. Sixteenth. 217

5th Connecticut. Sixth. 216

2d Michigan. Ninth. 215

2d New Jersey. Sixth. 215

14th Pennsylvania. Second.

WOMAN AND HOME.

WOMAN'S HOME INFLUENCE AND POWER.

The Pregnant Responsibility of Woman's Work—Without the Balance Woman Practically Controls the World—How Our Daughters Should Be Trained.

There seems to be a growing spirit of independence among the young girls of the rising generation which is leading them to consider the best methods by which they may become self-supporting. Perhaps there never was a time before when the daughters of well-to-do families were so generally considering ways and means which shall make them, in a pecuniary point of view, independent of *pater familias* and capable of filling their own purses. There are so many avenues of industry now open to women that there is a wide field of enterprise from which to choose. There is scarcely anything that men do that women may not do also. The professions of journalism, law, medicine, are open to her. The lecture field and the pulpit she may enter. She may stand at the desk in the counting-room of the merchant or the banker. She may manipulate the telegraph, and take charge of the telephone. She uses the typewriter, is familiar with stenography, and is ready for the work of the reporter. She can hold her own in the world of art and of literature. She is recognized as an educator and as a commercial traveler. Indeed there is no active sphere of life from which she is debarred, save that of the political arena, and this the majority of earnest, thoughtful, intelligent women do not desire to enter, for were the demand of the sex for woman suffrage universal men would not withhold it.

This enlargement of opportunities for woman's work leaves no excuse for idleness, and every mother should seek to cultivate in her daughters this spirit of self-reliance. Practical ideas are what we want in this age, together with practical effort. Every young lady should feel that in this era of activity, of broader life and wider endeavor, that it is a reproach to her to sit supinely at home and leave all the world's work to be done by others.

Let mothers train their daughters to begin life with a purpose—to keep some object in view worthy of attainment. Study the characters of your children; the bent of their minds, the direction of their talents, and when you discover for what they are best fitted, educate them for that. If they have a decided talent for art, educate them as artists. Deny yourselves, if need be, to give them the opportunities necessary for development and training. If literature attracts them, and there is force and power in their pens, give them the companionship of the best authors, and all the additional helps to culture. If music is their choice, afford them the best masters *from the beginning*, and do not forget that thoroughness, painstaking and perseverance are essential to their success. Whatever they may choose, let them become so thoroughly familiar with it that they can command it if they are thrown upon their own resources for support and maintenance.

There is no reason why our daughters should be the helpless creatures that women have been in the past. Woman's sphere is now as wide as the horizon of human action. Though we mothers have not the ballot we practically control the world, for we have the training of its statesmen and its warriors; its teachers and its lawmakers. We train the racers for the course of progress, and we start them for the goal. Life has no work more pregnant with responsibility or with power than this.

SUSAN SUNSHINE.

NOTES.

For hoarseness bake a lemon in the oven until it is soft all through, then cut a piece from one end, fill with sugar, and take the sweetened juice before going to bed.

To renovate and brighten the gilt frames of pictures and mirrors that have become rusty and dingy, simply wash them with a small sponge moistened with spirits of wine or oil of turpentine, the sponge only to be sufficiently wet to take off the dirt and fly marks. They should not be wiped afterwards, but left to dry of themselves.

Orange Cake.—Take five eggs, three cups sugar, three-fourth cup butter, one cut sweet milk, four cups flour, juice and little grated rind of one orange. Break the yolks of eggs in a large bowl, add the sugar and butter and orange juice, and beat with the hand until light and creamy, then add milk and whites of eggs which have been beaten to a stiff froth, and the flour into which has been sifted one teaspoonful soda and two of cream tartar. Bake in four jelly-cake pans.

Icing.—One cup granulated sugar, one white of egg, juice of one orange. Put the sugar on the stove in just enough water to moisten it (if you put on too much the icing will be thin and run); let this boil till clear and will spin a thread. Have the white of egg beaten, and have some one drip the sugar while you beat, and continue beating until it is thick and white, then stir in orange juice. If it thins too much, beat in pulverized sugar until thick enough. This makes delicious icing.

OF INTEREST TO WOMEN.

New York Fashions.

Elspars Bazar.

Embroidered silk waistcoats are the novelty this season in the most elegant jackets made by Pingot. The waistcoat is entirely separate from the jacket, and is made of twilled silk of some quaint shade, peach or chardron, or leaf green in hue, wrought all over in flowers of natural colors, with a border in vine pattern edging the fronts, up the middle, on the collar, and on the pocket flaps. With this is worn a Louis Quatorze coat of exquisitely fine black-wool, adjusted closely to the figure in the back, but looser and longer in front, trimmed simply with a long revers collar of black moire, turned over deep in the back, and extending the whole length of the fronts without a notch or break. The under-arm seams of the waistcoat have invisible loops to join it to the coat, but the fronts of the coat are meant to fall open and display the embroidery in its exquisite Watteau coloring. Much simpler jackets of camel's hair and of pliable cloths with zigzag woven lines, are in Suede, green, gray or copper shades, made with a white camel's hair vest, finely corded all over with gilt and steel; still others are closed and single-breasted, with gilt cordings in a slender pattern all along their edges, and pretty corner designs of the gilt cord wrought in front.

Very dressy mantles combine colored camel's hair and black lace—indeed, it is a Parisian caprice to use black lace in combination with various kinds of wool. For instance, apple-green camel's hair covered with black net that is finely dotted with gilt beads forms the sides to short mantles that

have V-shaped fronts and backs almost covered with fine cording of gold; copper-colored wools are used in the same way. Changeable silks are also made up under black Chantilly net for mantles, rose with green, or brown changeable with bright yellow, producing a pretty effect under the transparent lace. The sides of such mantles are of pleated lace without the silk drooping over the arms to the elbows. Bretelle mantles are the new small designs for completing any summer toilet and are made of a little black net with Bretelle, a belt and collar of black moire ribbon four or five inches wide, or else of gros grain ribbon with watered stripes or satin edge. These have piece lace gathered or pleated in V shape from neck and shoulders to waist line in front and back, then spreading out below the waist in full fan-basque shape. The ribbon Bretelle edge these V-shaped capes; they are tied in a knot or bow with many drooping loops on the shoulders, and are then folded to taper to the waist line in front and back, where they meet a ribbon belt. The ribbon-striped nets and jetted nets are also used for such capes. Still others have the arms covered by pleated lace falling to the elbows, and straight stripes or else looped strings of large jet beads fall on these arm-pieces of lace.

Belted waists are the novelty on long coats of Suede-colored or copper-tinted wools woven in wide diagonals. The belt is of embroidered galloon, and the same galloon edges the lapped front of the waist, also the collar and cuffs. On tightly fitted long coats the embroidery extends half way up the waist in inverted V shape, and the collar of embroidery descends almost to meet it. Long silk cloaks for driving wraps are light and protect the costume from dust, as they envelop the wearer. They are made of brown, dark blue, or gray striped silks of light quality, pleated to high collar, or to a yoke in the fashion of Irish cloaks, yet they have a separate front, like that of the Russian circular, over which the arms pass, yet are still covered by the full sides; a belt or girdle of passementerie holds the back in place, then disappears under the sides and crosses the separate inner front.

A new feature in French dresses this spring is a jacket-waist of wool, forming part of a dress of contrasting colors of crepon or other silken fabric. The jacket is usually of cashmere, and in front is short and square-cornered, like the Eton jacket, falling open to show a full-gathered front of the contrasting color; the back of this cashmere waist is quite full, and is long enough to extend below the waist line, and is belted there by a belt of the cashmere passed through a buckle. The sleeves are of the crepon, and are quite full. This is prettily shown with a jacket of dark red cashmere over a green crepon dress. The dress has a plain skirt, with a round overskirt that extends up the front in polonaise shape, and is left quite full, like a blouse-vest. The red cashmere jacket forms the sides and back of the waist, and the full sleeves are of the green crepon. The full green front of the corsage is shirred at the neck and at the waist line, and a cord of green silk is set along each row of the shirring, and the ends of these cords are tipped with gilt; similar cords are on the shirring of the full sleeves. The jacket front has a turned-over notched collar, and there are flat gilt buttons set down one side, with button-holes opposite, although the jacket is not meant to button across the shirred front of green crepon. A standing collar of the cashmere is above the notched turned-down collar.

Silk embroideries on silks that are either plain or of changeable ground are combined with lace and form the most elegant visiting toilets of the spring; but these embroideries are very costly, and on that account such dresses will be limited to the use of rich women.

European Spring Fashions.

[London Telegraph.]

Wise and far-seeing people wait for a week or two to see what the milliners are going to bring over from Paris, the wonderful capital of the Land of Chiffons, where a bow is tied as it can be tied nowhere else on earth, and where flowers are made by fingers that seem to have learned their secret of dexterous manipulation from Mother Nature herself. It is true wisdom to wait for the after-Easter bonnets. The newest of the new bonnets are very, very small. They fit closely to the head at the sides, and the only elevation is in the center, just above the brow, where a few upstanding loops of ribbon or tulle serve as apparent support to an aigrette of flowers. The favorite colors appear to be brown, gray, terra cotta, copper, green, navy blue, and endless tints of fawn from light to dark. The tones of brown are almost infinite. Beginning in the treble with a shade that verges on cream color, they descend to the warm seal brown. With a brown dress a vernal bonnet may be led up to by a smart coat of pale fawn-colored cloth. These are made tight just now, but fashion may, later on, revert to the looser style.

Long waists are still the mode, and the tailor's art elongates them more effectually than that of the dressmaker. The tendency in Paris toward Empire dresses has not as yet seriously affected the English waist. Whether it will begin to ascend toward the armpits a few months hence we shall see. Proportion is rash where fashion is concerned.

Some of the new coats are braided and frogged in true military style. Others have a sporting character, the buttons especially being very doggy and horsey. The collars are of a masculine description, made with lappets, which turn back to show a many little lining collar and scarf, with a pin which usually has affinities with the sporting buttons.

The draperies of dresses are all in straight lines. They are long, invariably, and have few folds, being caught by a deft touch or two upon the hips, so as to relieve the monotony of the plain fall in front. At the back all is straight, too. The small remnants of the cushion serve to hold out the folds from the person, and they, too, fall straight to the hem of the gown. Bodices are made with waistcoats or plastrons, and are seldom absolutely plain. Braiding is as largely used as ever in trimming gowns, both for bodices, panels and draperies; and head-work is finer, more elaborate, and, if possible, even more costly than it was last year.

A truth that is worth remembering for some time after it has been said is almost always a truth that has been thought of for some time before it was said. Thoughts which come to the teacher on the spur of the moment are likely to go from the hearer in the same way—on the spur of the moment. If you are to say anything next Sunday to your scholars which will be worth the thinking of all through the week, it is high time you were thinking it.—[Sunday-school Times.]

He that knows himself knows others, and he that is ignorant of himself cannot write a very perfect lecture on other men's heads.—[Colton.]

OUR BOYS AND GIRLS.

THE CRAZY TRAMP AND WHAT BECAME OF HIM.

Some Nice Letters—The Awful Thunder-storm—The Tramp in the Pantry—That Stone—The Woods, the River and the Lane.

THE BIRDS OF SPRING.

Out in the woods where the brook runs free, And whose crystal waters are all in tune, And their bright boats, and the honey bee, Powers as sweet as the sun, and the sun, There's a sudden flash of wings in the sky, A wonderful sweep through the sunny air, And musical carols tremble down, While the birds sing in the sunlit air, For the dear little birds from the far-off nests Are trying their wings in the sunlit west.

And way down in the meadows fair, The poppies peep out like golden suns, And the daisies are blooming everywhere, In the fields through which the glad brook runs.

And the very sky seems dropping down, So bright and bright on the mountain's crest, Its wonderful shining sapphire crown.

While the sun pours gold on the ocean's breast,

Whither away little birds do you fly, On your first glad flight in the summer sky.

Twit, twit, twitter, call a bird to me, Away to the bough of the orange tree, Away to the north to a spring is coming,

And buds and blossoms are growing free, But spring's low voice is calling clear, To touch the only bird in the air, O mother, birds are coming to me.

Grasses and buds and blossoms say, We cannot be glad with the birds away,

For what would ever a springtime be if there were never a bird on bush or tree?

E. A. O.

THE CRAZY TRAMP.

When I was a little girl tramps were not as plenty as they are now. Not very often did we see them in the pretty little town near which my father lived.

My father was a manufacturer. He owned a big woolen mill, which was full of machinery, looms, spinning-jacks, carding-machines, and all things necessary for the manufacture of fine broadcloths, flannels and such like goods. The manufactory was not in town, but about a mile distant, on one of the lovely banks of the Connecticut River. And here was our pretty home, about a quarter of a mile distant from the mill, in sight of the broad, flowing river, and with spacious grounds about it, and with a wooded hill between it and the town. There were quite a number of other pleasant homes near it, all built very nearly after the same pattern, and having great broad-fashioned rooms, with plenty of windows filled in with small panes.

Then there was "The Lane," a straight level pass at the foot of the hill, with tall maples and elms on either side, making such a lovely shaded way that it was a delight to the children to go down its length on beautiful spring and summer afternoons, and gather the dandelions and daisies and the sweet-briar roses which grew along its sides. Sometimes they swung open the great brown gate, which was hung clear across it, and went down to the old square unpainted house which stood a little way beyond it, and where they were sure to receive a drink of fresh sweet milk, or a little dish of hulled corn, or a round, rosy-cheeked apple.

But it was not of this that I set out to tell you. There were a couple of old tramps who used to pass along this way every three or four months. One of them was a poor, miserable, drunken fellow who was never known to hurt anybody, and who was content to get his living by begging. The other was an ugly fellow, of whom every woman and child in the neighborhood was afraid. He was probably more than half crazy, for he did many things, which I am sure, no sane man would ever have thought of doing, however bad he might be. Whenever my mother saw him coming, if my father was not at home, she would hasten to fasten every door and draw down the blinds of the room in which we were, and there we would stay, as still as mice, until he went away. When he found the house closed, he would take a large stone and pound on the door, and we could hear him swearing and muttering to himself until he left, and then he would go shrieking at the top of his voice, as he went down the street, where, you may be sure, every door was closed, unless the men were at home. His visits were usually made in the daytime, but one night when my father and mother had retired, and every one of us children were sound asleep, and no one in the house was astir but my grandmother, who had gone into the housekeeper's room, a one-story addition to the main building, and heard him coming. He had caught sight of the light as it gleamed through the shutters, and he called out at the top of his voice, "I see ye, I see ye, and I'll kill ye."

My grandmother was a brave woman, tall and stately in figure, and one who would never dream of going into hysterics, or giving way to fright. Yet I think her heart must have beaten a little quicker as she heard his footsteps approaching the house. For a moment she heard him moving about outside, and then all of a sudden a heavy stone was thrown upon the slanting roof, which came bounding down again with a heavy crash. At this my father wakened, hurried on his clothes and rushed out of doors to see what was the matter. Just as he got to the door the tramp was making off as fast as his legs could carry him, and he was soon lost in the darkness.

At another time my father was detained later than usual at the mill. It was about 10 o'clock when he came home, and bright moonlight. We had all retired and left one of the outside doors unlocked for him, as he had not taken a key with him. There we were, sound asleep and not a key turned to a chamber door. My father went in very quietly, locked the door behind him, and was about to proceed to his room, when he chanced to look around, and there in the pantry he saw by the moonlight the big, burly form of this ugly tramp.

The pantry window was wide open, and as my father started toward him he gave one quick bound and was out through the window in a flash.

That was the last that we saw of him for a long time. But late in the summer we heard sounds of considerable disturbance in our chicken-house. It was a dark and stormy night. A heavy thunder-storm had come up, and the rain poured down in floods, and the sultry air was full of lurid lightnings. The roar of the thunder was perfectly awful. At last there came a terrific flash, followed instantly by a blinding flash, and after it all the air quivered with a blue flame. Another thunder-peal, even louder and more terrible, quickly succeeded it, and there came an awful crash. The great tree at the back of the house had been riven by the lightning, and half of it had been torn from its roots and fallen to the ground. Soon after that the storm subsided and we all fell asleep.

But in the morning early, when my father went out, sitting bolt upright at the foot of the lightning-blasted tree, was the crazy tramp, stone dead. Beside him was an old sack containing three or four of our choicest fowls, whose necks he had wrung. It was an awful sight—the dead man with his

plunder, and his face so ghastly, and the cruel lines about his mouth, which made him a terror to us all. I was sick with fright that day, but still I think that I breathed easier to know that the crazy tramp would never disturb us again.

E. A. O.

I have received but two letters thus far this week from little friends, but I am very much obliged for these. The first is from a little girl, who is very rich indeed in having so many dear, good friends to love her. Love is worth more than everything else in this world.

LOS ANGELES, May 5, 1888.

Dear Mrs. Otis: I am a little girl 9 years old and I live on Boyle Heights. I go to school. Miss Murdoch is our teacher, and we all love her dearly. I have some flowers and a little dog, a nice swing and four dolls. I have three sisters and one brother, a dear good mamma and papa. I would like to see you. Good-by.

Daisy Phillips.

That is very kind of you, little Daisy, and I should be very glad to see you, also. Can you not come and see me some day at the TIMES office, where I am most of the time? I have a pleasant little room where I am always glad to see my friends. Will you not ask your papa to bring you to see me some day? I am very fond of little girls and boys and especially those who write me nice letters. I wish I knew every one of them.

And here is another letter from a little friend who has written me before. I am glad that she felt like writing again:

LOS ANGELES, May 5, 1888.

Dear Mrs. Otis: I thought I would write to you again. I am almost 10 years old, and I am in the High Second, and I study arithmetic, etc. My little sister Mary, wrote to you. I had a sweet baby sister, but she died three weeks ago and I feel so bad. We have had so many beautiful wild flowers. I love to gather them. I think I have a pretty home. I like Boyle Heights; it is so nice here. Now, good-by.

Mabel Eva Sutton.

I feel very sorry indeed to hear of the death of your little baby sister, and I do not wonder that you feel badly because she is gone. But I hope my little friend will remember what the blessed Savior, who loves the little children, said when he was here in this world: "Suffer the little children to come unto me, and forbid them not, for of such is the Kingdom of Heaven." Doesn't that comfort you, dear, to know that the dear little sister has gone to a happier world than this, in the Kingdom of Heaven?

E. A. O.

SUNDAY READING.

Anything I set myself about as a matter of duty I soon become enamored of.—[Livingstone.]

A Christian's heart should be practically more at home in heaven than on earth.—[Christian at Work.]

There are passions within your soul that have never been unchained. Look out if they once slip their cables.

Those who think they have only a very small talent are often most tempted not to trade with it for their Lord.—[F. R. Havergal.]

Christ has lived, and he asks living followers. He has died a sacrifice, and he asks the spirit of self-sacrifice in you.—[Bishop Huntington.]

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